

DESCENDENTS OF FIRST SETTLERS TO MEET; ONE GIVES CITY'S BIRTH

POST JUNE 10, 1916.

Descendants of the families which landed at Terre Haute one hundred years ago as the first settlers of the city will meet at the water works Monday at 4 p.m. A short program is being arranged by A. R. Markle, one of the descendants, to commemorate the coming of the city's founders. Markle has written the follow-

ing history of the birth of the city:

THE TOWN OF TERRE HAUTE. By A. R. Markle, Descendant of Abraham Markle, First Settler.

The birth of Terre Haute is shrouded with darkness, and it is hardly likely at this late day that we will know any more of it than we do, or that any earlier picture of it will come to light than that of a small, dirty, ragged Indian town on the Wabash, as shown by the entry in Governor Harrison's Executive Journal, dated November 20, 1801: "Ambrose Dagenet granted license to trade with the Miamis at Terre Haute." And again: "December 5, 1801, License granted to Charles Johnson to trade at the Wea town of Terre Haute."

The next glimpse of the town is nearly ten years later, when John Tipton, one of Harrison's scout's notes in his journal in October of 1811: "Thursday 3d, marched at 9; four of our horses missing; three men left to hunt them; marched one mile, came to tare holt, an aold indian village on the east side of Wabash, on high land near a large prairie. Peach and aplie trees growing. The huts torn down by the armey that camped here on the 2nd. Two miles further came up with the army. Horses found. Camped on the river on beautiful high ground to build a garison * * * Tuesday 8th * * * Some men was sent to the cornfield to pull corn. * * * Tuesday the 15th * * * I went with another man down to tare holt to look for indians. We had whiskey. Stopt at tare holt. Found no indians; went down to drink. It rained; some of the indians got drunk; we staid 2 hours."

History (7H)

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Later he mentions several villages near here, but not by name or definite location.

Whether the town was not rebuilt, we do not know, but William Harris, who surveyed the township and passed along the west side of the section February 2, 1814, along the east side (Seventh-st.) Monday January 31, 1814, and along the north side (Locust-st.) January, 29, 1814, makes no mention of seeing anything as important as a town. However, his map made at the completion of his work shows a few criss-cross marks near the present site of the Water Works and marked Terre Haute.

Two years later, David Thomas speaks of the Terre Haute prairie and the village two miles south of the fort as being quite a string of houses or cabins. This was July 13, 1816.

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Main Street



Richard Tuttle, who retired from The Tribune-Star in 1983, is a walking compendium of Terre Haute's history.

By Richard C. Tuttle
Assistant Editor Emeritus

History (U.C.) 1930 book Ts SEP 13 1984 unearths Community Affairs File data about early days

During the past few years, considerable has been written and said about Terre Haute and Vigo County history. Perhaps the authors and speakers of said history have made a conscientious effort to preserve the data and anecdotes of past years and to impress on the younger people a sense of values regarding their parents and grandparents.

The state has not been intentionally ignored, and we recently unearthed a book published in 1930 about the state and state government as it was then. It was printed by the state, complete with photographs and copy. Harry G. Leslie was then governor, a Republican, to be succeeded by Paul V. McNutt.

Vincennes was the first capital of the state, from 1800 to 1813 when it was moved to Corydon — more centrally located. The first capital building still stands in Harrison Park, Vincennes. The first courthouse for Harrison County in Corydon was adapted for use as the state capital, and the first state assembly, rather than territorial assembly, was held there. The courthouse has been restored as it was in 1813.

The state capital was moved to Indianapolis in 1825, and the present capital building was constructed in 1878 at a cost of less than \$2,000,000. More has been spent periodically to modernize the structure, the Senate and House chambers, and state court chambers.

The book has photos and sketches of each governor of the state from William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana Territory, through Gov. Leslie.

The book lists Indiana senators and representatives of its then 13 districts. Vigo County was located in the fifth district at the time, and those who represented the area in Congress from the establishing of the district were: Jonathan McCarthy, James H. Rariden, Andrew Kennedy, William J. Brown, William W. Wick, Thomas A. Hendricks, Samuel W. Parker, David P. Halloway, David Kilgore, George W. Julian, John Coburn, William S. Holman, Thomas M. Browne, Cortland C. Matson, George W. Cooper, Jesse Overstreet, George W. Faris, Elias S. Holliday, Ralph W. Moss, Everett Sanders (Terre Haute) and Noble J. Johnson (Terre Haute).

Virginia Jenckes defeated Noble Johnson in the 1932 election and was in Congress several terms. Everett Sanders had been personal secretary to President Calvin Coolidge in the early 1920s.

While Indiana's population did not decrease, the number of its Congressional districts did — to its present eleven.

The book outlines the various departments, commissions and agencies of state government — now expanded considerably as Congress and various legislatures over the years have decreed new state responsibilities and functions. Further, it is a valuable brief history of the state, well done and worth reading. It would also serve as a valuable basis for a supplemental book of the same type.

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For those who may want to send a contribution to the restoration project of the Statue of Liberty, the address is "The Lady, Box 1986, New York, N.Y., 10018."

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and druv the bear

History (Vigo Co) &

'Old Tom Pucket . . . fit the injuns

One of the most amusing stories of Vigo County's pioneers is the one about old Tom Pucket, "the man what fit the Injuns and druv the bear."

He came to Vigo County in 1816, and many of the old settlers and their descendants confirmed the story that he actually did drive the bear into town. They insisted that it was not a tall tale but a true story.

It seems that Pucket was hunting bear one day about 20 miles south of Terre Haute. He had been hunting stray cows the day before and started up a bear. Having no gun with him, he went home to get his rifle and returned to kill it.

If he had made any positive arrangement with the animal, it forfeited all claim to integrity by running away before he got back to the trysting place. This provoked Pucket, and the next day he started out on a serious bear hunt.

He finally came across one lying on the sunny side of a hill sound asleep. He got close enough to examine it and was amazed at its size. He reflected

that if he killed it where it was, he could not possibly get it home. In fact, it was doubtful if he could even carry the hide that far.

Being a man of quick conclusions and having the courage of his conviction, he approached the sleeping monster and woke him up with some general observations about the weather. The bear raised his head, yawned widely, winked at him, licked his tongue out in a friendly way, and laid his massive head down for another snooze.

In a stern bass voice, Pucket ordered bruin to get up and head for town, backing up his order with a punch in the muzzle with his gun butt. The bear got to his feet, but was either perverse or didn't know the way to Terre Haute, starting off in a graceful fat-bear waddle toward Vincennes.

Pucket headed him off and turned him around, but there was much zig-zagging on the way although the general direction was about right. The animal traveled nearer 40 miles instead of the 20 if he had gone as the

Historically Speaking

By Dorothy Clark

Ts MAR 23 1980



crow flies. The result was that within seven or eight miles of town, the bear laid down for the last time, and no efforts to budge him prevailed.

Angered with the bear's lack of cooperation, Pucket ruthlessly shot and skinned him, and the immense hide was seen by nearly every one of the settlers in Vigo County as a

confirmation of the incredible story. There are no fossil remains now left of this "bear story" except the country over which he drove it, and most of this is fenced up or paved over.

The reader must draw his own moral from the bear story, because Tom Pucket was a harmless, inoffensive man, a rough carpenter who

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could build round-log houses with dirt floors that were a credit to the guild of contractors and builders.

Sure, he had his little odd ways, and sometimes they might even be called eccentricities, yet they were a necessary part of the man known as Tom Pucket.

He has long since gone where they neither drive bears, nor are driven by them. He died intestate, much in the same way he lived out his days. "Old Tom" Pucket, as everyone called him, died in 1867 at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Thomas Parsons, in Douglas County, Ill.

As early as 1839 it got too thickly settled on the Wabash for Tom, so he emigrated to Texas and became a cowboy. Texas was then a Republic.

and the old Vigo bear driver was out of the United States for a short period of his life. He "fit" Mexicans, and when Texas became a state, he engaged in driving Texas cattle to the north.

Finally, when very old, he came north on another cattle drive, but the hardships were too much for him, and he was stricken with his first and last sickness.

Brothers of Tom Pucket included Isom, Lewis, Richard, Elisha and David. There are many descendants of this early Vigo County pioneer family scattered all over the U.S. A few are still located here in the Wabash Valley. Tradition has it that the father of this man was a Revolutionary War soldier.

IN-PERSON OR TELEPHONE REQUEST

Date February 16, 1970 Staff member taking request E. Ross

Subject:

Who drove the bear from Riley to Terre Haute in
the early days?

Purpose:

To verify far story she will tell on SPEAK-OUT.

Name Miss Ruth AdamsonAddress 3300 Poplar

Zip Code _____

Phone 235-6281When material needed this afternoon if possible

Miss Adamson thought that it was Joseph Liston (the man who plowed the first furrow in the County) who drove the bear from Riley to Terre Haute. After some search, it was found to have been Thomas Puckett, a friend of Liston's, who, while driving his cattle in, saw a bear. He determined not to kill it, so drove it to the "Honey Creek" road, a distance of about 18 miles, when it refused to go any farther, since it was exhausted. Then Puckett shot it.

Oakey, C. C. "Greater Terre Haute and Vigo County", p 157.
Beckwith, H. W. History of Vigo and Parke Counties, Ind.,
page 47. (Vigo)

The Oakey book makes reference to the story of the bear "related in the Register in 1826", which would be interesting to read at some future date. Thomas Fucket is said to have built the first log cabin in Terre Haute near the Modesitt house on the river bank. "He was also one of that party with Joseph Liston, who had the distinction of turning the first furrow in this township and county."

May 13/53

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Centennial of City's Incorporation Observed by Vigo Historical Society

Centennial of Terre Haute's incorporation as a city was observed last night by the Vigo County Historical Society in its meeting in the Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library.

Talks were given by John G. Biel on the history of the city to its incorporation, by C. N. Combs on the medical history and by Loring Halberstadt on the school city history. Miss Juliet Peddle spoke about the early homes of Terre Haute.

Incorporated as a town since May, 1832, the citizens voted April 29, 1853, 139 to 18 for incorporation as a city. An act passed by the General Assembly in January, 1852, permitted any town of more than 3,000 to incorporate as a city.

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IN THE first city election on May 30, the entire number of votes cast was 752. William K. Edwards was elected mayor at a \$600 annual salary. Prior to 1842, there had been no salary for the town mayor, Biel said, and the office was discontinued that year by an act of the Legislature which relegated the duties of the office to the president of the Council and for 10 years the city had no mayor.

The salary of the clerk, J. B. Edmunds, was \$300, while the marshal, Thomas Robbins, was paid the same amount as the mayor. The councilmen were to receive \$2 for each meeting attended and the treasurer was paid a percentage of his collections.

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OTHERS elected at the first city election were: S. H. Taylor, assessor; Thomas Houghton, treasurer; James Oakey, civil engineer; James T. Moffatt, street commissioner; B. B. Moffatt, city attorney, and Noah Beymer, George F. Lyon, Henry Fairbanks, Thomas I. Bourne, James S. Wythe, James H. Hudson, S. R. Franklin, Robert N. Hudson, Henry Ross and Zenas Smith, councilmen.

First school board members, sworn in Jan. 21, 1853, by Isaac M. Ray, justice of the peace in Harrison Township, were Moses Soule, Virgil J. Burnett, James Hook, Joseph Cooper and Amory Kinney, Halberstadt reported. Kinney was elected president, Soule, clerk, and Burnett, treasurer.

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IT WAS in April that the people asked to have the school tax rate raised from 30c to 50c on the \$100 and it was voted. This is different than today, Halberstadt cited, when there is clamoring for lower taxes on all sides.

In the first school enumeration, there were 709 girls and 615 boys, a total of 1,324. The enumeration was taken by ages—5 to 7, 7-12, 12-17, 17 to 21.

Salaries paid teachers were \$125 per quarter. One teacher, the records show, was elected for a quarter of a term at \$50 a month, in case they didn't like him.

There is a record of every school board meeting ever held, Halberstadt said, and schools have been used many times to establish birth records.

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IN 1853, Dr. Combs told the group, there were no laws in

Indiana regulating the practice of medicine, so that the medical profession was a mixture of highly educated graduates from Eastern schools. Hoosiers who had read a medical book or served a short apprenticeship with a local doctor and a few "out and out" quacks or pretenders. There were 15 doctors in the city in 1840 and in 1858 the number had grown to 24.

There was a medical society here from 1844 to 1861, he said, which is greatly to the city's credit since it antedated the beginning of the state society and even the American Medical Association. He then mentioned short bits about several of the early local physicians.

The report of membership in the Historical Society given last night showed the largest number ever members, 175, of which three are life members and 16 contributing members. The treasurer's report showed \$5,850 contributed to the museum fund within the last six years.

The Star Has Reported History For 75 Years

By RICHARD C. TUTTLE
Star Assistant Editor

Lots of history is crammed into seventy-five years, and the daily newspaper is charged with the reporting of the historical events.

The Star has recorded Terre Haute and area history for 125 years, including the direct line predecessors, the Wabash Express and the Terre Haute Daily Express.

Under the names of the Terre Haute Morning Star and The Terre Haute Star, the daily newspaper has recorded modern history since August 29, 1903.

During that period, there have been changes, improvements, growth and expansion. The community, remaining the center of the Wabash Valley and its rich agricultural economy, has witnessed the change of its economic base from agriculture, rails and coal, to industry education, commerce and agriculture.

In 1903, four railroads served Terre Haute, with spur lines to coal mines in the area. In time, round houses for rail equipment maintenance were built for the four roads, and the city became a division point.

The area around Terre Haute was drilled with mine shafts, mainly Commercial Solvents

and miners' trains left the city in almost all directions early each morning for the mine tipplers, returning in the afternoon.

In 1900, three years prior to the publication of the Terre Haute Morning Star, the population was 36,673. In 1910, seven years after Vol. 1, No. 1 of The Star, the census reported 58,157 in Terre Haute. In the same period, the county had 62,035 increased to 87,930 residents.

This first decade of the 20th century was the most rapid growth period for the city and county.

Today's population figures are estimated to be 72,000 for the city, 115,000 for the county. Growth since 1910 has been sporadic, with actual decreases in census figures in 1930 and 1940. The Star reported all these changes as news information, now recorded history.

Two wars left scars on the community economy, but in each instance, recovery was eventually substantial. The Graselli plant on North the Thirteenth street was a World War I operation that closed shortly after the war.

There were a couple of plants established during the war that continued to function, the now Indiana Gas & Chemical Corp. and the now IMC plant, formerly Commercial Solvents

Corp.

World War II brought industrial operations to the city, and at the end of the war, these closed only to be subsequently taken over by other firms to be more successful than during war time. The Star reported each of these events as it occurred.

Physical changes over 75 years have been very evident, with most of them occurring during the past two decades. Third street, planned by the town founders as "Main Street", was merely a north-south street until U.S. Highway 41 was relocated, the boulevard removed and the street became the busiest street in town. Indiana State University expanded its physical plant ten times, its student population population more than that, and gained international recognition.

Rose Polytechnic Institute moved from Thirteenth and Locust street to new facilities east of the city, and has expanded in physical plant as well as international reputation. St. Mary-of-the-Woods College added new buildings, and expanded its curriculum to one of the most modern among women's colleges and universities.

The city park system ex-

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panded during this period to one of the largest acreage per capita in Indiana, including a new championship golf course. The county park system started from scratch, and is becoming one of the finest in western Indiana.

The city's singular claim to fame during the 1920s, the "red light" district, was declared blighted area and was acquired and demolished by urban redevelopment. Noted figures of the era and district included Madame Brown, Hominy Godsey, Jack Hines, Buster Clark, Dot Clark, Kate Clark, George Gillette, Mickey Meharry, Marianne Meharry, Johnny Boyd, and Nell and Bruiser Bandy. There were many others.

The infamous 18th amendment caused severe economic upset in the area. Terre Haute Brewing Co. and "C-V" beer, People's Brewing Co., and two distilleries closed. Coopers also suffered, and the stave business over a broad area of the Valley collapsed.

The Star has reported, recognized and perhaps "helped to make" some of the history over the past 75 years. That is the job of a newspaper, to inform its readers. That is the assignment for The Star, each day, hopefully for another 75 years.

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City of Terre Haute Once Pre-Historic Lake

INDPLS. STAE

By ERNEST H. OLERICH.

APR 18 1943

TO THE EAST of the Wabash river and in the southwest portion of Vigo county huge lakes and bayous existed after the great glacial period. One of these prehistoric lakes of interest was a vast body of water extending throughout the land now occupied by Terre Haute, according to archeologists. This lake in its mature state was 10 miles long, four miles wide and more than 60 feet in depth.

The outstanding point of interest concerning this body of water is the fact that the lake was displaced by a tribe of prehistoric people. These people, probably the Mound Builders who invaded this part of the country following the ice flow that terminated in Vigo county and a few miles south, filled in the lake with sand, gravel, cobblestones and boulders. The forces employed to perpetrate this task were tremendous. The boulders and stones used in the filling in were transported from the far North. This was done by crude man-powered conveyors pulled over the ground by slaves, much on the order in which the pyramids of Egypt were constructed.

Opinions Differ.

The opinions of archeologists differ on the civilization of the Mound Builders. Many believe that these people were of a low grade civilization. They were numerous in population, and undeveloped in mind. They were slaves, spending their lives in unpaid toil so that their masters would have a place to rest after death. Other archeologists, considering the engineering and the tools that must have been employed to complete these tasks, believe that the Mound Builders reached a civilization never acquired by any known tribe.

After the displacement of the lake at Terre Haute, a loam surface of sand, clay and other organic matter was prepared and spread across the boulders. This formed the prairie that, many ages later, was called "Fort Harrison Prairie" by the people who settled in Vigo county. Evidence that the Mound Builders flourished in this part of the country is indicated by more than 300 mounds found in the county.

of Terre Haute. Also the unearthing of huge bones, teeth and tusks indicate that mammoth animals and water creatures were in abundance on Vigo soil and in Vigo waters.

Origin of Lake Doubtful.

Archeologists believe that in preglacial times the Wabash as well as other rivers flowed in an east and westernly direction. Along with the many changes caused by the ice age, the courses of rivers were changed, and huge bodies of water were created.

The origin of the prehistoric lake of Terre Haute is doubtful, but one of two sources is evident. The flow of the Wabash was very swift, carrying with it heavy sediment which it deposited on its bed. It is believed the turbulence of the river was greater than the force of its tributaries trying to empty into it. As a result, the sediments of the river slowly constructed a dam at the mouth of its weaker tributaries, and the backwaters eventually created natural lakes.

Another source is the work of the glacier slowly moving across the continent, tearing out huge portions of earth. As the ice broke off and melted, great excavations were left to be filled with water. Great changes have taken place in the past. It is evident that in the future time will advance or even deteriorate and in another 100,000,000 years perhaps Terre Haute will be replaced with another great lake or even a mountain. No one knows; only time will tell.

Amazing results shown
in Improving the LOOKS
...boosting VITALITY!

Anniversary Names —

Names Are History, Make History And Write History

BY RICHARD C. TUTTLE
Star Staff Writer

I keep six honest serving-men
(They taught me all I knew)
Their names are What and
Why and When

And How and Where and
Who. Rudyard Kipling

Names are history, make
history and write history. Such
is true of the thousands of people
who helped in the growth of
Terre Haute, helped in its
development, governed it,
good, bad or indifferent.

Among those notable
personages in the early years
were Col. Richard W.
Thompson, attorney, was
secretary of the Navy in 1876-80.

being appointed by President
Rutherford B. Hayes and later
served as chairman of the
American Department Panama
Canal Co., and Daniel W.
Vorhees, "Tall Sycamore of the
Wabash", attorney, U.S.
District Attorney, Congressman, senator, and a
graduate of Asbury Chapel, now
DePauw University.

Others were James Whit-
comb who practiced law here
1841-43, and was then elected
governor of Indiana, and then
to the U.S. Senate; Chauncey
Rose, whose business and in-
dustrial affiliations were
many, he also being a financier
and builder of railroads. Other
names familiar in banking and
finance during the early years
were Preston Hussey, William
R. McKeen, Crawford Fair-
banks, and D. W. Minshall.

The names of Bledsoe,
Templeton, Smith, and Shirkie
are associated with the coal
industry. Among early doctors
were Dr. Edward V. Ball,
Richard Blake, Maxwell M.
Wood (naval surgeon), and
Ezra Reed. Adolph Herz was
builder and owner of the first
large department store at 644-48
Wabash Ave., which retained
the name of Herz for many
years until purchased by the
Alden mercantile chain.

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George Bement and W.S. Rea
were partners in the wholesale
grocery firm by the same
name. Rea later gave the city
funds for the Rea Park golf
course and club house. Isaac
Ball started his undertaking es-
tablishment here in 1847.
Among many of the farmers in
the area who contributed to the
growth of the county in
agriculture were Daniel Bar-
bour, Fayette township; Joseph
Collett, who was also af-
filiated with Chauncey Rose;
Joseph S. Crockett, Andrew
Dunlap, Marcus Dyer, Fayette
township; Warren Soules, and
John D.E. Kester of Prairieton.

Andrew J. Crawford and his
brother J.P. Crawford were
engaged in several industrial
enterprises in the city, some of
which had as many as 300
employees. John Beggs, in-
dustrialist, had interests in the
Wabash Distilling Co. and
Straw Board Manufacturing
Co. near North Terre Haute.
William C. Ball was publisher
of the Terre Haute Gazette.
Fred J. Biel, was a cigar maker,
and established a tobacco store
on Wabash Ave. "Punch", the

clown of fame stood in front of
Biel's for years and is now in
the Wabash Valley Historical
Museum.

Nicholas Filbeck was active
in politics, a strong
Republican, owned the Filbeck
Hotel and was a miller early in
his career. His son R.N.
Filbeck also operated the hotel
and was president of the Terre
Haute Savings Bank for many
years. He was also a power in
Republican politics. John
Hanley manufactured matres-
ses, beds and lounges.

Herman Hulman and his
brother F.T. Hulman founded
the wholesale grocery firm in
1857. After the death of F.T.
Hulman, Herman continued the
business, and purchased a dis-
tillery and considerable
property. Anton Hulman Sr
later joined the firm, now
operated by Anton Hulman Jr.
The wide spread industrial in-
terests of the Hulman family
have contributed to the
economic development of the
community. The philanthropic
deeds of the Hulman family go
back more than a century, with
the establishing of St. Anthony
Hospital (now Terre Haute
Regional) at its present site,
largely through the assistance
of Herman Hulman. Hulman
included gifts by the
Hulmans of the land, plus funds
for the terminal building. Rose-
Hulman Institute received an
initial contribution from the
Hulmans of the land on which
the school campus is located.
On Jan. 6, 1971, Tony Hulman
presented the Hulman Founda-
tion to the school.

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Anton Mayer, realtor and farmer, established the Terre Haute Brewing Co. at 9th and Poplar Sts. Andrew Neuh was a contractor, and Solomon Neukom a grocer. Josse A Vrydagh was one of the early architects in Terre Haute. Frank P.H. Prox was affiliated with the foundry and machine tool industry. I.H.C. Royse was an attorney, but was also in the insurance and realty business.

Other leaders during the era of the Daily Express and the Star include W.B. Steel, W.L. Kidder, Theodore Hudnut, Frank Paddock, Alex McGregor, Don Nixon (newspaper publisher), C.H. and E.E. Ehrman.

In later years, the newer generations of families assumed civic responsibility and leadership. Anton Hulman Jr continued the leadership traditions of the Hulman family, and broadened the area of responsibility and influence to the state and midwest.

Other names of leaders include Vern McMillan, Dr Greg Bell, John Latta, George C. Carroll, C.J. Root, John Hefty, Virgil Morris, A.N. Levin, Benjamin Blumberg, R. Fox Burns, John Royse, Prof. Carl Wischmeyer, Herman A. Moench, Dr. John Logan, Forrest Sherer, R. "Skipper" Wilson and Ralph Horton.

Others include Dr. A.W. Cavins, Dr. Ralph N. Tirey, Miss Lena Reading, Mrs. Mary Pierson (Red Cross Chapter director), Dr. W.P. Allyn, Dr. Fred Donaghy, Rabbi Marshall Taxay, Welby Frantz, Mrs. Carl Wolf, Floyd Hartman, Wayne Weber, Warren Miller and Walter Talley.

Others responsible for Terre Haute's early development were Sam Crawford, E.M. Huntington, J.H. Turner, W.W. Reynolds, J.M. Mullikin, James Farrington, T.J. Brown, all of whom were on the board of the Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Richmond railroad with Chauncey Rose as president.

Perry Westfall published the Saturday Evening Mail and operated a job printing shop. Abraham Markle built the first mill in western Indiana on Otter Creek, a structure which stood for more than a century. Alonzo C. Duddleston was city clerk, active in Republican politics, and a newspaper man, including editor of the Terre Haute Express.

These are by no means, all the names which should be listed, deserving of recognition. These represent the thousands of six honest serving men, the who, the what, the when, the why, the how, the where and the who of the community's history.

TERRE HAUTE

Our Long Ago Past

TERRE HAUTE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

631 CHERRY STREET · TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA 47808



Historic Old Fort Harrison

The advance northward from Vincennes through the wilderness began on the morning of Sept. 26, 1811. The troops arrived at a point on the Wabash sixty-five miles from Vincennes and a short distance above the present site of Terre Haute, on the second of October. They were now within the heart of the purchase of 1809, which had been so strenuously opposed by Tecumseh. Here on beautiful high ground on the east bank of the river, Harrison determined to erect the fort he had been advocating for a year and a half. The stockade with a block house at three of the angles was completed on the 27th of October and christened Fort Harrison by Daviess, a great admirer of the commander. It was described by the latter as "a very handsome and strong work."

On the night of September 4, 1812, Fort Harrison was attacked. A number of squatters lived in the vicinity of the fort. On the evening of the third two young men who were making hay were killed by the Indians. Late in the evening of the following day, between thirty and forty Indians arrived from Prophet's Town. The garrison was in command of Captain Zachary Taylor. The young commander was just recovering from a severe attack of the fever. A majority of his men were ill. About 11 o'clock in the night the firing by one of the sentinels gave the alarm of the attack. The men were ordered to their posts immediately. The Indians had set fire to one of the block houses. The fire ascended to the roof and endangered the adjoining barracks which helped to form the fortifications.

"Although the barracks were several times in a blaze, and an immense quantity of fire directed against them, the men used such exertion that they kept it under and before day raised a temporary breast-work as high as a man's head. The Indians continued to pour in a heavy fire of ball and an innumerable quantity of arrows during the whole time the attack lasted, in every part of the barracks. I had but one other man killed, and he lost his life by being too anxious. He got into one of the galleries in the bastion and fired over the pickets, and called out to his comrades that he had killed an Indian, and neglecting to stoop down in an instant he was shot dead. . . . After keeping up a constant fire (which we began to return with some effect after daylight) until about six o'clock the next morning, they removed out of the reach of our guns. . . . We lost the whole of our provisions but must make out to live on green corn until we can get a supply."

Fortunately, Taylor's presence of mind did not forsake him. He ordered buckets of water brought from the well. A portion of the roof that joined the block-house was thrown off. The fire was finally extinguished and a temporary breastwork raised to fill in the breach. There is an interesting story of the part played by a woman, Julia Lambert, in the defense of the fort. The water in the well, the sole source of supply, which was being drawn up by a bucket, was about to fail. Julia Lambert then asked to be lowered into the well. She filled the buckets by means of a gourd and thus helped to save the day. The Indians all the while poured in a heavy fire of ball and an innumerable quantity of arrows. About six o'clock on the next morning, September 5, the Indians withdrew. Before leaving, the horses and hogs belonging to the nearby settlers were driven up and shot. The cattle and oxen were driven off. Only one man was killed and two wounded in the fort during the attack. After waiting a few days, Taylor dispatched two men by water to Vincennes for provisions and reinforcements. They found the river so well guarded that they were obliged to return. Two other men were then sent out with orders to go by land, depending entirely on the woods in the daytime.

As soon as the news reached the territorial capital, Colonel William Russell of the Seventh Regiment, U. S. Infantry, marched to the relief of Fort Harrison with 1,200 men, reaching that place without meeting any opposition on September 16. The fort was not molested thereafter. "The brave defense made by Captain Zachary Taylor at Fort Harrison is one bright ray amid the gloom of incompetency which has been shown in so many places," wrote John Gibson, acting governor of Indiana Territory.

Terre Haute Remembers Way Back When

Terre Haute was laid out and platted in the fall of 1816 by the Terre Haute Land Company, composed of Cuthbert and Thomas Bullett of Louisville, Kentucky; Abraham Markle of Harrison; Hyacinth LaSalle of Vincennes and Jonathan Lindley of Orange County, Indiana. The company held patents from the United States to thirteen tracts of land on the Wabash river in the vicinity of Fort Harrison. All titles to lots in this purchase were derived from these men as original proprietors.

The word "Terre Haute" derived from the French "terre" land, and "haute" high, signifies high land. This name was bestowed by early explorers not so much on account of its elevation as from the fact that this is the only high ground approaching the river for several miles. Beautifully situated on the east bank of the Wabash River in Vigo County, it spreads out on a high level plateau about fifty feet above the river surface.

In the original Terre Haute a belt of heavy timber and a tangled growth of underbrush and vines extended along the river bank reaching eastward as far as Sixth Street where it met the prairie, which in turn extended to the bluff. Some of the oldest citizens tell of their parents shooting squirrel and other game in the woods where Sixth Street now extends.

In 1817 the new town of Terre Haute presented a truly pioneer appearance. There were only a few log cabins scattered along the river and these of the rudest description. After Indiana's admission into the union, January 21, 1816, new life was infused into the pioneers of Terre Haute, and the settlement began at once to improve.

In January, 1818, Vigo County was organized and as an inducement to locate the county seat at Terre Haute, the proprietors deeded to the county some 80 lots besides the public square and paid into the county treasury \$4000.

The original site of Terre Haute extended from the river east to the west side of Fifth Street, and from the north side of Oak on the south to the south side of Eagle Street on the north. Lots were numbered from 1 to 308. Third Street now was Market Street then and Wabash now was Wabash then. All east and west streets were sixty-five feet wide except Wabash, which then was 81½ feet wide. The streets north and south were made of the same width as Wabash except Market which was 99 feet wide. What was called the "county road" was identified with the present Eighth Street.

The first steamer reached Terre Haute in 1822 and by 1838 as many as 800 steamers came here from New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh.

The first newspaper arrived in 1823 and the dissemination of news forged another link in the unifying of the new country. Later the railroads eliminated the need of the Pony Express and again communication was quickened. The telegraph and telephone put in a later appearance, but their arrival proved that Terre Haute was growing up.

The first mayor of the town of Terre Haute was Elijah Tillotson who was elected in May, 1838. His last resting place is marked by a monument in the south central part of Woodlawn cemetery.

In April, 1853, Terre Haute was incorporated as a city under the laws of the state enacted in 1852. The first election was held May 30, 1853, and William H. Edwards was chosen the first mayor of the city.

The Heritage of the Wabash Valley

In that far off and long ago, the Wabash flowed through wilderness so dense that the sunlight scarcely penetrated to the ground. In the soothing company of stately sycamores, honey locusts, and stalwart oaks, its rippling waters murmured to the moon of the unbelievable changes ahead, and of the noble men and women destined to heed the call to a new country, a new freedom.

Then came humanity and the unbroken forest vibrated with life and color. Red savages roamed the woods and contended with each other for supremacy. The Miamis and Kickapoos, the Shawnees and Potawattomies stalked the deer and buffalo while they dreaded the coming of the white man. The birch bark canoe glided up and down the Wabash, and after a lapse of time, a trading post was born where the white man exchanged colorful calico, beads, and mirrors for the red man's furs.

When once the realization took root that the fertile fields of the "Prairie City" to be offered rich opportunities for home building, covered wagons with lumbering oxtteams began to appear against the horizon, and swishing through the tall grasses, rode straight into the land of promise. The simple furniture and cooking utensils housed under the canvas of covered wagons was for hundreds of eager pioneers a temporary shelter, while around the dancing flames of their campfires they broke bread and planned their future homes, the humble hearth-stones that would grow into castles where children might grow into sturdy men and women—builders of the Wabash Valley Empire.

The Wabash became the artery of travel and traffic in all this section through the forethought of the pioneers; moreover it saved them from stagnation and the death of isolation. Its waters became the life blood, the fluid power that flowed through the channels of trade and stimulated business then in its primitive state to the height of success.

T.H. History Mail From Local Readers T.H. Tribune 1/8/67. Reveals Historical Facts

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

Things an historical columnist would never learn if she didn't open her mail.

From Fowler, Indiana, Dr. Dan Tucker Miller, brother of the late Frank R. Miller of Terre Haute, sent me a newspaper clipping which told of an amusing event that took place at St. Anthony's Hospital some time around 1925.

It seems a local doctor was ready to begin an emergency appendectomy. The patient was the Fat Lady in Barnum & Bailey's Circus, and the billboards said the lady weighed 672 pounds.

The side of the proposed excavation had just been painted with iodine and scrubbed with alcohol and ether. At the other end of the operating table over a well covered nose more of the maldorous ether was being poured out drop by drop.

As the Fat Lady began to relax the assisting doctor (heaven rest his soul) yelled out, "Look out, doctor, she's falling off the table over here," and got the answer, "Don't worry, doctor, she's falling off over on this side, too."

Dr. Miller added the fact that the patient survived with very little loss of weight. Dr. Thomas C. Stunkard was the assistant in this unusual surgery. Sister Ida was Mother Superior, and Sister Serephena and Sister Philopena were the two nurses helping with the operation.

First Motion Picture

From Mrs. Reuben Dowen, 1622 N. 4th St., here in Terre Haute, came some information about an attempt to make the first moving picture here in 1916.

This event took place one Saturday afternoon in June at Collett Park. According to Mrs. Dowen's best recollection, "Mr. Martin who always went about taking still pictures conceived the idea of trying them moving, no sound yet, but action."

It seems Mr. Martin sent out a call to all mothers with kiddies under five years' of age to meet him at Collett Park. Mrs. Dowen had a baby girl 13 weeks old, and her sister living in West Terre Haute had a little girl just days older.



DOROTHY J. CLARK

The young mothers took their babies in long white dresses, also Mrs. Dowen's small son of two years. She recalls there was quite a large crowd on hand. Mr. Martin had all the little ones join hands in a big circle.

Mr. Martin asked permission to hold the Dowen baby because she was always smiling. He also took her sister's baby who cried all the time. According to Mrs. Dowen, "He had a chair in the middle of the circle of the kiddies going around waiting for the baby to quit crying. Some impatient women in the crowd yelled, 'Take it with her squalling . . . more natural anyhow!'"

Martin said, "Let her roll." After the movies were made, Martin invited the mothers to come to the Crescent Theater to see their children in the movies. "Sure enough, there was Lois' mouth wide open crying," wrote Mrs. Dowen.

This famous first movie was entitled, "Martin and His Twins." The theater mentioned was located about where O'Day's restaurant and the stairs going up to Martin's Studios are now, near 673 Wabash Ave. The admission to this early movie theater was only five cents.

The tiny actresses involved in this very first moving picture made in this city were Lois Moore (now Mrs. Rogers) and Mary Emma Dowen (now Mrs. Caserotti).

Circus in Town

Edward Moyer of Hot Springs, Ark., is one of my

most faithful readers, and a devoted "circus buff." He wrote me about some of the circus parades here.

One of the most famous parade items was the "Two Hemispheres" band wagons, the largest ever built and costing Barnum & Bailey \$40,000. It was pulled by 40 matched horses. Jake Posey of Cedar Lake, Ind., drove this team over 10,000 miles on the streets of both continents without a wreck.

Mr. Moyer recalled seeing Buffalo Bill in Terre Haute about 1908. According to an old folder he had seen in the Circus Museum at Sarasota, Fla., Buffalo Bill played Terre Haute in 1886 at the old Vigo Fairgrounds. In those days his company featured real cowboys and Indians, not Hollywood imitations. Some of the Indians had fought with Sitting Bull.

One letter from a faithful reader told of her grandmother who was born in 1865 and the music of that generation. She mentioned such songs as "The Spanish Cavalier" and "Jack Was a Sailor" and many others learned at their singing conventions. This was the Rock 'n Roll of the Eighties!

(Mrs. Clark's address is The Vigo County Historical Society, 1411 S. 6th St.

Emeline Fairbanks Mem. Library

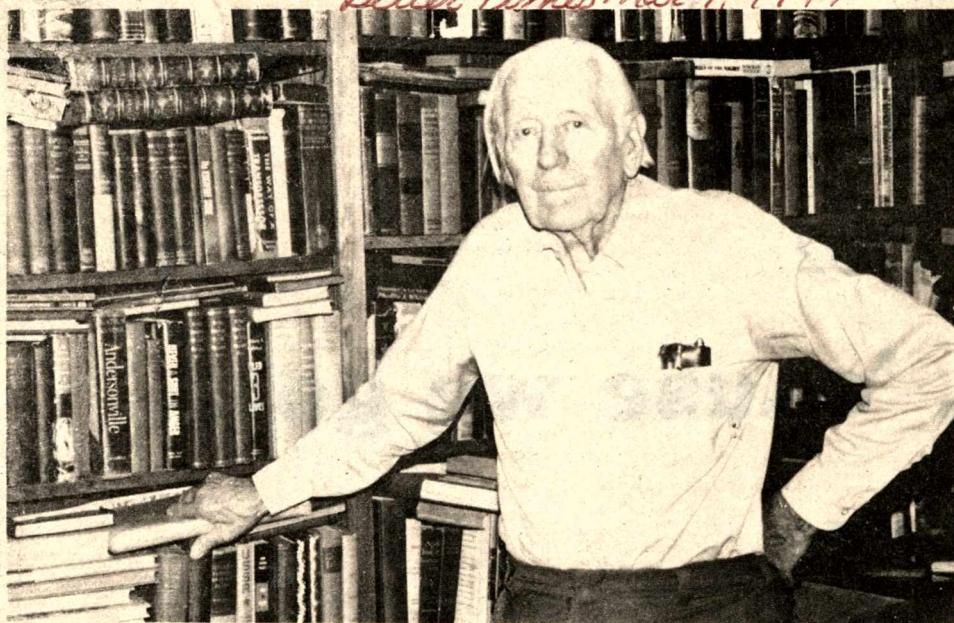
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INDIANA ROOM

History (T. H.) 1900

Forgotten History

Better Times Mar 9, 1977



By Shubert Sebree

At the turn of the century the locality that became known as Twelve Points was undeveloped except for a small grocery operated by "Nat" Wallace, located on the northwest corner of Maple and Lafayette, and a saloon and shoe repair shop occupying the triangle now taken over by the Clark service station. Later, Archie Chambers rented the building that had been used by the shoe cobbler. Chambers served a delicious bowl of hot chile for five cents. He became a successful businessman and was known as "Chile" Chambers. He had credit at the Wallace store. When he received an order for a steak he would rattle his pots and pans, race to the store, buy the meat, return and prepare the order.

South of Maple on the east side of Lafayette a feed mill was in operation. As

an asset to his business the owner kept a fine bull for breeding purposes. People owning a cow made use of the service. I knew little about the "Birds and Bees" but, with other little boys, I followed the neighbor and his cow to the mill lot, where we perched up on the fence and watched...

Growing up in a house where every sound could be heard. Where crowded conditions made privacy impossible, it was natural that a child learned the facts of life at an early age. I had been working at a glass factory for two years and had listened to adults relating their adventures at bawdy houses and the arts of seduction, when my father decided to take me to the woodshed for a man to man talk. He was AMAZED that I had learned so much.

At that period there was a double standard of morals, that still persists in our society in spite of Women's Lib. The good girls you married; the bad girls you

slept with. If your income was sufficient for sexual freedom you went Down The Line to a house of prostitution located somewhere on north second street. The more affluent rented a room and induced some underpaid working girl to become his sex partner. There were scores of these "Kept" women in our city. Theodore Dreiser dealt with this subject in his novel "Sister Carrie".

Most of the saloon keepers maintained rooms for gambling and prostitution for their customers. Terre Haute was a wide open town at the turn of the century and for many years after. Sporting men came to Terre Haute for their "Fun." I recall a convention being held in our city. A local newspaper estimated six hundred prostitutes moved into the community to entertain the more than three thousand delegates. This created a real housing problem!!!

When some elderly person tells his grandchildren, "It was not this bad in my day," it indicates a loss of memory. People today sweep less dirt under the rug but, except for the long hours of drudging labor slowing down the sex urge, the past was very like the present. If Doctor Kinsey had conducted his investigation into the sex life of the male and female at the turn of the century instead of later, he would have found only a small difference in percentage points.

One of the saloons in downtown Terre Haute was known over much of the sporting world for its many attractions. Its beautiful mirror and fine bar, its wine room for ladies, its rooms for gambling were the finest to be found anywhere.

A poker game took place in this saloon that lasted all night. The stakes were high. One of the players suggested the game be continued at his home in the finest residential section in the city. This was done and the game continued. Several hours later the owner of the property had lost everything he possessed. He walked away with only a few clothes in a hand bag.

A moving picture was produced portraying the life of John L. Sullivan, champion of the prize ring. One of the scenes in this

(over)

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This was a lawless period in our history. Laws are passed to please one segment of the population and broken to appease another segment. After the Revolution War we continued to operate under English laws. More than one hundred crimes, under English law, were punishable by death. Gradually we discarded English laws and enacted our own. As we became more enlightened and humane, our laws became responsive to these more noble sentiments.

We have a long way to go before we become a truly civilized nation. Many laws are absurd. To gamble in a back room of a saloon is unlawful. To gamble in stocks and bonds is legal. Prostitution is unlawful. Many women marry for social and economic considerations. How does this differ? Liquor sales were legal until prohibition. Then it became a crime. Now it is legal again. The first laws relating to the use of tobacco are interesting. It was necessary to secure a permit from the local magistrate and doctor and then to go six miles from the community to indulge in the habit.

Many of our citizens chewed tobacco and spit on the sidewalk. Seventh and Wabash Avenue was a favorite spot for men to congregate. At this corner the walk was so slippery with spit it became dangerous to anyone crossing the street. To women wearing long dresses it was embarrassing to hold up their skirt and display their limbs. Our city council passed a law making it a crime to spit on the sidewalk. This act was deeply resented by the

moving picture shows Sullivan throwing a chair through the mirror in a saloon and tearing up the place. This actually took place in this famous saloon. After this incident, Sullivan quit his drinking and lectured against the evils of strong drink.

The greatest race horse in the world, Dan Patch, was owned by a Terre Haute citizen. Our city was a sportsman's paradise. Horse racing, cock fighting, prize fighting, and beautiful women brought fame to our fair city. Money was freely spent. Smoke from factory chimneys gave us the name "The Pittsburg of the West".

tobacco-chewing public. It was against their Constitutional Rights as Free Men! A few arrests and fines overcame resistance. Many turned to cigarettes. Cigarette advertisements soon convinced them it was more manly and had more sex appeal to be seen puffing a cigarette. The crisis passed!!!

If my statements seem unfair it may be because I have dwelt upon the darker side of our early history. I grew up in this community. My children were educated in the public schools and higher institution of learning. I have found many loyal friends here. I am happy and proud to be a citizen of Terre Haute.

Our parks and playgrounds, our streets and public buildings bear the names of Terre Haute citizens who have contributed much to the progress of our city. Our Vigo County histories name many pioneers who gave their time, talent and money to the early growth of our community. Few young people know about these wonderful people. This situation should be corrected by a history course, taught in the public schools that would instill gratitude and restore respect for these honored men and women.

History (T.H.)

TS MAR 13 1977

Historically Community Affairs File. Speaking

By DOROTHY J. CLARK.



Magwire & Yeakle, House and Sign Painters, were located at 12 S. 8th Street in 1877. They advertised that they could "execute anything asked for in their speciality of fancy lettering, sign painting and graining in the highest style of art."

James Paxton, Dealer in Books, Stationery, Etc., 607 Main Street, was under the management of James M. Naylor, "a gentleman of large experience in the business." Here could be found the latest publications, pictures, frames, brackets, every type of stationery, and stereoscopic glasses and views.

Roseman & Borssum, Merchant Tailors, were located at 233 S. 6th Street. They had been educated in their business from boyhood up, and had gained a thorough practical knowledge of it in the larger European cities before coming to this city.

In 1868 they opened up a shop in Terre Haute and had soon achieved an annual business ranging from \$12,000 to \$15,000. They employed eight workmen, and kept on hand a full line of the finest imported and domestic goods for gentlemen's wear.

David S. Danaldson, 228 1/2 Main Street, was the oldest military claim agent in the State, having been engaged in the business since 1847. He was described as the best in western Indiana.

One of the leading insurance, loan and real estate agencies of the city in 1877 was the firm of Wharton & Riddle. William Berry Wharton and J. Irving Riddle were pioneer accident insurance agents in the Midwest. Their office was located in the Beach Block, southeast corner of 6th and Main.

Harry Wigley had been connected with the newspaper and job printing interest here since 1862. About July 1, 1875, George H. Hebb and Harry A. Wigley formed a partnership and purchased the job rooms of the DAILY EXPRESS Printing Company.

On July 26, 1876, Mr. Hebb retired, and Mr. Wigley took over. He operated one of the largest job printing houses in the city at 15 S. 5th Street, known as Printing House Square, in the DAILY EXPRESS building. The 1876-77 city directory was cited as an example of his fine work.

Little is known about Eph. Confare, undertaker, at 811 Main Street, described as "one of the largest establishments of

its kind in the State, occupying two floors, 20 by 160 each."

The advertisement went on to state, "Mr. Confare has had 15 years experience in his business, polite and attentive, and ready at all hours of the day or night to attend to his customers. He carries an extensive stock of all the latest styles and varieties, consisting of wood and metallic burial cases and caskets."

Cal Thomas, watchmaker and optician, came to Terre Haute in 1873. He had devoted 23 years exclusively to his profession, and had invented many valuable improvements in tools and machinery for his business. He was supposed to have had the finest regulator in the city, giving the correct time for three different meridians, and was employed by the Vandalia Line to regulate the time and keep in repair their numerous station clocks.

As an optician, Mr. Thomas was credited with fitting spectacles with lens made by grinding, not melting glass. He also did engraving, resetting diamonds, pearls, rubies, garnets, etc., in rings, single or

clusters. He made mates to sleeve buttons or earrings, and repaired all kinds of jewelry. He was located at 527 Main Street, behind his "big man with watch" sign.

A fairly new firm in 1877 was Foley Bros., dealers in hats, caps and furs, at 405 Main Street. Their stock was described as being the "nobbiest in their line."

Another merchant tailor in 1877 was Phillip Schloss, 420 Main Street. He had established his business here in 1867, and it had grown to employing thirty workmen and an annual business of \$80,000 to \$100,000. Much of his success was credited to his accomplished cutter, Baldwin Kloer.

The firm of Miller & Cox, clothiers and merchant tailors, 522 Main Street, came to this city in 1870. Both men had been born and raised as neighbors in Raccoon township, Parke county. Their motto was "quick sales and small profits."

J. C. Kelly, one of the largest coal operators in the city, had offices at 101 and 945 Main Street. One of the oldest citizens here in 1877, Mr. Kelly had arrived in 1835. He had averaged over 100 carloads of coal per month during 1876, and was opening a mine of his own at Brazil to help him meet ever increasing demands.

After years of patient labor and great expense, W. E. Hen-

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drich, local attorney, had secured a complete title abstract of all the real estate in Vigo county. In 1877 he was the man to see about questionable titles or real estate transfers. The office is still available in the court house basement a century later.

Civil Engineer Richard Strout was first employed here as superintendent of the Wabash & Erie Canal. After service in the Civil War, he returned to Terre Haute and was elected City Engineer 1867-77. During this time he furnished the city with a badly needed book of city grades. He was available for employment in 1877.

The large and elegant establishment of Buntin & Armstrong, Druggists and Manufacturing Pharmacists, located at 600 Main Street, was the leading retail and prescription filling business in town. In the spring of 1872, they began making medical preparations of elixers, syrups, wines and lozenges, and exhibited them before the American Medical Society at their annual meetings in 1874 and 1875, and the state medical societies of Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky. Their venture was so successful that they were employing ten men and boys and doing sales business of over \$35,000 in 1877. Buntin was a graduate of the Philadelphia Pharmacy.

Alexander & Company, wholesale dealers in liquors, cigars and oysters at 612 Main Street, had bought out T J Langford in 1873. They were reported to be doing a \$40,000 business in 1877.

Terre Hauteans Staged Huge Centennial 1876

S JUL 5 1976

Histroy (TH)

RICHARD C. TUTTLE

Star Staff Writer

At 4 a.m. July 4, the bells in the churches and fire houses over the city started to ring heralding the dawn of the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the beginning of a new nation.

In this manner, a detailed outline of July 4 1876 in Terre Haute appeared on the front page of the Terre Haute Express on July 5.

Six full length columns were required to detail the extensive celebration, the orations, dance and other events of the day.

The one-line head merely said "Tis Done", with seven sub-heads telling more of the story as follows: The Eagle Has Soared and the Country Is Saved; Terre Haute Knows How To Do Things in True Continental Style; And She Astonishes Herself by a Display of Her Own Manufacture; And Everybody Agrees That Nobody Knew How Rich We Were Until Yesterday.

Also: A Procession Three Miles in Length and Beautiful in the Morning; Orations, Music and General Fun at the Fairgrounds; The Fireworks "Fixins'" in the Evening on the Corner of 7th and Main.

The streets of the city were decorated with bunting, banners and flags. Many homes were elaborately decorated, including those of Herman Hulman, R.W. Rippetoe Dr. Thompson and L. Kissner.

All stores and buildings were decorated with patriotic flags, banners and displays, some of them to the second and third floors.

The three-mile parade was led by Chief Marshal Major Crawford mounted on a black charger. His aides included John P. Vorhees, John B. Tolbert, George C. Duy, Charles Marshall and John Patterson.

The parade line-up follows: Toutes Band, Knights Templar in full dress, United Workmen, Knights Pythias, Stange's Band, German Societies, Jaeger Band, Turters, Männerchor, German Catholic Benevolent Society.

Also Union Band under Charles Krone, major; Hibernian Benevolent Society, St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Brotherhood, Martial Band, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Wabash Lodges 1 and 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, five lodges; Gilmore's Cornet Band, Fire Department, Butchers (approximately 200 from packing houses and shops); and 25 floats from industry and business.

During the afternoon, there were patriotic orations at the Fairgrounds. Col. R.W. Thompson acted as master-of-ceremonies, introducing R.F. Havens who delivered the major speech of the afternoon.

A dance at Turner Hall in the evening closed the day's festivities.

The issue of July 4th of The Express had only one reference to the Centennial, that being a special excursion to Chicago for \$4 round trip. The day-long events there included a huge parade and fireworks display along the lake front.

Congress met briefly on July 3 before adjourning for one day. Tuesday, in observance of July 4. The balance of news in the July 4th edition concerned the possibility of war in Europe, with special bulletins from London, Belgrade, Bucharest and Ragina.

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Several Terre Haute Firms Recorded

8 FEB 9 1976, Industries (T. H.) - General

Community Affairs File

Substantial Growth In Early 1860s

HISTORICAL CTH
Editor's note: This is the third and last in a series of articles regarding Terre Haute's industrial history, published as a part of The Star's Bicentennial program.

By RICHARD C. TUTTLE
Star Staff Writer

Terre Haute's industrial growth progressed slowly in the 1860s, but the firms located here were successful and some recorded substantial growth.

In the early 1860s, the Hudnut Milling Co moved from Edinburg, Ind to Terre Haute, into a building at the foot of Walnut street. Theodore Hudnut was the president, B. G. Hudnut, secretary-treasurer. There were two mills here and others in Mt Vernon and Pekin, Ill. The mills produced hominy grits, clean meal, corn flour, pearl flour, corn meal, feed and maize, the latter for breweries.

Railroads and coal had a marked influence on the type of firms being established. Cliff & Co., owned by J. H. and C. N. Cliff, manufacturers of locomotive boilers and smoke stacks, started in business in 1864 at 1st and Walnut streets.

In 1870, Scott and Graf opened a carriage manufacturing business at 5 S. 2nd St. Zimmerman and Stahl opened an overall and work clothing factory on N. 6th St., and eventually had over 200 employees.

E. J. King and J. C. Sneath Jr. opened a stove manufacturing company at 603 N. 6th St. in 1872. The firm made cooking and heating stoves, and remained a substantial part of the city's economy for several years.

Also in 1872, the Wabash Iron Co. was made a stock company, by Alexander Crawford, his sons A. J. and J. P. Crawford.

W. R. McKeen, D. W. Minshall, Frank Paddock, and Alex McGregor. It produced bar iron, T-rails for coal mines, and other mine needs. The first year it produced 5,000 tons of iron products, and within a few years had reached the 12,000-ton annual figure.

The Hanley Tent, Awning, Parlor Bed and Lounge Factory opened in 1871 by John Hanley. It made tents, sails, awnings, mattresses, and lounges. It opened in the Cook building, then moved to 319-21 Cherry street, then to the upper floor of Oriental Hall at 3rd and Main streets. In 1886, it was purchased by John M. Samuels, and in 1890 erected its own building at 3rd and Mulberry streets.

The Wabash Flouring Mill was opened in 1871 by Willard Kidder, at Main St. and the river. The mill was one of the first to use the roller process in grinding corn and wheat. In 1879, the mill was relocated at 10th and Washington Ave., and was known as the W. L. Kidder & Sons Flouring Mill. Capacity was 1,000 bushels per day, one of the largest such mills in the state.

The Terre Haute Car Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of railroad car wheels and machinery for railroads, was founded in 1875 by James Seath. It burned in 1887 but was rebuilt in the southeast part of the city on a site covering 26 acres. It produced 3,000 cars per year, and had 600 employees, the largest employer in the community. L. J. Cox, G. W. Gillispie and R. L. Cox were officers of the firm. This is now the site of Stran Steel Corp.

Newhart and Garner opened a hominy mill in 1878 on S. 1st St. This burned in 1886, but was

quickly rebuilt. It had a capacity of 500 bushels per day, using the roller method for grinding the grain.

In 1881, one of the state's finest bakeries was opened in the city by John Houck. Crackers and bread were baked for a short time until the bakery was taken over by Christian F. Henry G. Miller and Christian Hansing. Cakes and fancy biscuits were added to the line. The baker was located at 22-26 N. 6th St. on the site of the present Chanticleer building.

The Terre Haute Boiler Works at 9th and Mulberry Sts. opened about 1878, owned by William Cliff and producing tubular boilers.

J. A. Crawford, president, Edwin Ellis, secretary, and Sam McKeen, treasurer, established the Terre Haute Electric Light and Power Co. in 1885. Within a few months, there were 50 arc lights on the streets of the city, with a Hammerstein lamp support as a base. In five years, there were more than 200 such lights.

The Metallic Wheel Co. was founded in 1887. The company made metal wheels for tricycles, carriages, and bicycles, employing about 150 men.

In 1886 A. E. Herman opened a carriage manufacturing operation at 1007 Wabash Ave., in the area of the Kor-X-All Co. store.

Three manufacturers opened in 1888, the Terre Haute Distilling Co., Sanford Fork and Tool Co., and Ehrmann Manufacturing Co.

Terre Haute Distilling Co. was the largest in the country at that time, had a capacity of 10,000 bushels of grain a day producing 50,000 gallons of spirits. The government tax on the distilled spirits was \$40,000.

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per day in the 1890s, and would be much more than that now. The corn was shelled, the cobs going to the boiler plant for fuel and the chaff for cattle feed. The distillery had an elevator with 5,000 bushel capacity.

In the production process, the starch was separated from the bran and hearts. The grain was cooked in iron kettles, malted, and cooled by a vacuum process. There were 12 fermenting vessels, and the wine separated from the beer at the rate of 25,000 gallons per hour. The wines were redistilled, 36,000 gallons at a

time in 3 copper kettles. It was rectified by charcoal.

Commercial Solvents Corp. acquired the facilities about 1916, and utilized practically all production facilities for several years. Many were eventually replaced, and new ones added to the present complex.

Sanford Tool and Fork was a consolidation of East Taunton, N.Y. shovel works and the Sanford Tool Co of Courtland, N.Y. Stockholders were H. Hulman, D. W. Minshall, Josephus Collett, Willard Kidder, Anton Mayer, W. R. McKeen, and R. Nixon, president. It occupied a building of 40,000 square feet, but was closed by 1890.

The Wabash Manufacturing Co. at 19-21 N. 6th St., now the site of the ISU Conference Center, opened in 1886. The firm manufactured overalls, work trousers and work shirts.

Ehrmann Manufacturing Co. was first located at 124 Wabash Ave., and remained in that location for many years. It was owned by C. H. A. Ehrmann and E. E. Ehrmann.

The Terre Haute Iron and Nail Works opened in 1889, the owners being from Youngstown, Ohio. It had six puddling furnaces, and its products were shipped over a wide area. At one time, 60 men were employed. It later changed its name to Terre Haute Iron and Steel Co., discontinued making nails and restricted production to bar iron.

The Crawford Rolling Mill at 13th St. and the old Terre Haute-Evansville railroad, employed as many as 215 men. Its president was James P.

Crawford, A. J. Crawford, vice president and treasurer.

Wabash Lumber Co. also started operations in 1889 at 131 N. 1st St. Crawford Fairbanks was president, John Beggs, vice president; H. C. Miller (bakery), treasurer, and W. B. Steel, secretary.

The Heading factory was opened in 1890 near Rose Polytechnic Institute (at that time), and was owned by W. J. Coleman. A copper shop was opened the same year on N. 2nd St., owned by the Griffith Co.

The 1895 city directory listed flour mills, rolling mills, hominy mills, machine shops, car works, carriage and buggy manufacturers, coopers, planing mills, furniture shops, coffee and spice mills, brick and tile works, grain elevators, distilleries, brewery soaps, candy, patent medicine producers and mine machinery among the city's industrial facilities.

(Most of the material from the articles was obtained from histories of Vigo county written by H. C. Bradby and C. C. Oakey. The last major history of the Terre Haute area was published in 1910.)

Bicentennial Thoughts -

History (TH) - 1800

Early Terre Haute Industry Met Pioneers' Needs

S JAN 26 1970

This is one of a series of articles regarding Vigo County industrial history, published as a part of The Star's Bicentennial activities.

By RICHARD C. TUTTLE
Star Staff Writer

Settlers in the Terre Haute village were concerned primarily with food, protection, clothing and shelter which they provided for themselves. There was little time to be concerned about producing something someone else might need.

When a neighbor's barn burned, everyone got together to build a new one. If a neighbor or someone in town had an item a settler wanted or needed, a trade was negotiated. Wagon trains moving through the village often included a peddler willing to trade bolts of cloth, pots and pans, rifles and powder for fox, raccoon, beaver furs trapped by the pioneers.

Needs developed as the population grew, needs which could not be satisfied by neighbor bartering. Among the first of the trades patronized by several settlers was that of blacksmith. He more often than not traded his services for a chicken or two, or grain.

Commerce was not long to be denied, as eastern merchants were fully aware of the potential in this new land beyond the Appalachians. Even those in Ohio and eastern Kentucky were seeking new fields in which to expand, and moved to Indiana and Terre Haute.

Grain could be grown, but needed to be ground into meal and flour. Very early on the industrial scene were mills, mostly powered by water wheels and located on streams near the villages. The first mill was located on Honey Creek, and was built by Lambert and Dickson in 1816.

The second such mill, and one which remained in operation

more than 100 years, was the Markle Mill on Otter Creek, built by Maj Abraham Markle in 1817. A float mill was located on the Wabash River three miles south of Terre Haute, operated by a Mr. Bennett.

The Wallace Brothers built a steam saw mill in 1823, the first to provide siding for the several residences in the area. The siding was applied directly over the logs, and usually only on the front, to make the structure more attractive.

Pioneers worked hard just to stay alive, and were subjected to severe and numerous hardships. For this reason, about the only relaxation and entertainment was the village saloon, and Terre Haute had its tavern early in history. The first licensed tavern was owned by George Kirkpatrick, and opened in 1819.

The first distillery was built in 1821 by John King near the site of Rose Polytechnic Institute at 13th and Locust streets. This industry also provided the first major fire in the town, as it burned down in 1825.

History records the first brewery as being established by Anton Mayer in 1850. He continued owner until 1889 when it became a stock company. The plant was located at 9th and Poplar streets, with the bottling plant on the north side of Poplar street. At the time it was sold, production was 70,000 barrels per year. The brewery had six teams for delivery and employed about 30 men. Crawford

Fairbanks became president in 1889 and John Beggs, secretary-treasurer.

The pork packing business was a major industry here almost from the first evidence of a village. In 1924, B I Gilman started a plant at 1st and Mulberry streets. By 1848, 54,750 hogs had been processed, and in 1852 this had risen to the peak of 168,791. In another five years, the pork packing business had declined to 49,151.

Small packers were located along the river in almost every village, from Vincennes to Logansport. Packing pork required barrels, and the cured

pork was shipped to New Orleans on the rafts and barges moving downstream. Not much is written about coopers (barrel makers) in the early years, the first mention of one being in 1821. It is assumed families made barrels and sold them to the packers, millers, brewers and distillers. The Jas Nichols Cooperage was built in 1831 near 1st and College, and employed 75 men, producing 1,500 barrels a day.

In 1883 the Slack Barrel Factory was built at 605 S. 2nd St., and made flour barrels at the rate of 100,000 a year. Breweries and distilleries were

also known to make their own barrels, as not all woods were satisfactory for aging spirits and storage of beer.

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Bicentennial Thoughts -

Community Affairs File

Vandalia Railroad Shops

S JAN 23 1976

Constructed Here In 1853

S JAN 28 1976

History (T.H.) - 1800s

Editor's note: This is the second in a series of articles regarding Terre Haute's industrial history, published as a part of The Star's Bicentennial program.

By RICHARD C. TUTTLE
Star Staff Writer

A major industrial addition occurred in 1853 when the Vandalia Railroad shops were constructed on the east side of the city to maintain the rolling stock of the Terre Haute Indianapolis division.

In engine house, machine shop and carpenter shop were built, and 40 men were employed. C.R. Peddle was the master mechanic. In 1869 the roundhouse was added, and a short time later, a car shed. As the railroad grew from 7 engines, a few passenger and freight cars to 47 engines in 1870, the shops grew and employment reached almost 400 men. The payroll was slightly above \$27,000 a month.

In 1855, the Electro-Plating, Steam-Fitting Co. was established. D.W. Watson & Sons, chandeliers, also opened for business.

The first city directory was printed in 1858 edited by H.N. McEvoy and published by R.H. Simpson & Co. binders and job printers. Among the industries located here at that time were:

—Holmes Foundry and Machine, on Canal (meaning the Wabash and Erie Canal) near the railroad depot, by Abra Holmes.

—B.M. Harrison & Son, manufacturers of candles, soap and lard oil. It was located on the canal north of the railroad bridge.

—A Glick and Bros., wagon makers, near 3rd and Poplar Sts.

—Wabash Woolen Factory, near 1st and Walnut Sts., founded by George Ellis.

—H. Heyroth, cigar maker and tobacconist, West Side Square.

—Harb and Val Ulzen saddlers, West Side Square.

—A.J. Gosnell, gunsmith, 2nd and Ohio Sts.

There were 10 blacksmiths, 1 boat builder, 2 breweries, 9 brickmakers, 8 coopers, 1 distiller, 3 gunsmiths, 2 foundries, 3 flour millers, 2 pork packers, 7 wagon makers, 1 rope maker. The distiller was A. McGregor & Co.

Five years later, there were 8 blacksmiths instead of 10, 2 breweries, 2 brickmakers instead of 9, 7 coopers instead of 9, 8 meat packers, up from 2, and 5 wagonmakers, down 2.

In 1873, ten years after the first issue, the number of blacksmiths was 16, the number of coopers, 16, 7 flour millers, 5

meat packers, and 7 wagonmakers.

Williams & Clift and Co. erected a planning mill in 1860. It burned to the ground in 1884 but was immediately rebuilt. The firm employed 75 men. The president was J.H. Williams, and secretary-treasurer, J.M. Clift.

The Phoenix Foundry and Machine Works opened in 1865 and was located near 9th and Eagle Streets. It was located in a 33,000 square foot building and manufactured boilers and architectural iron work. The Keves Manufacturing Co. had opened in 1864, burned a short time later but was rebuilt on the site near 1st and Poplar streets. The firm made spokes and hubs for wagons and carriages, and assembled wagons and buggies from parts purchased from other firms.

Turner and Glover and Co. opened an iron and nail works in 1868. George Turner was manager, and Ben Wilhelm, machinst. The early foundries and iron works used iron found in Vigo county, as well as ore purchased elsewhere. Some of the ore was found west of the river, some in creeks, but the deposits soon worked out.

A year later the Vigo Iron Co. was built at 1421 Washington Ave. It employed 32 men, and produced 12,000 net tons of iron

per month. The Wabash Iron Co. was established before 1867 by Alexander Crawford, then president of the New Castle and Beaver Valley railroad, and the St. Louis, Salem and Little Rock railroad, and general manager of the Nashville and Knoxville railroad. The local operation was managed by his sons. The Crawford's were to become major contributors to Terre Haute's growth.

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Historic Photos Of City On WTHI

History (TH) Star 7-4-81

A 30-minute slide-tape program featuring 150 historic photographs of Terre Haute and the tape-recorded recollections of several prominent Terre Hauteans will be aired on WTHI Television Monday at 7:30 p.m., according to Jayne Lloyd, publicity director for the Vigo County Oral History Program.

The program is entitled "Terre

Haute at the Crossroads," and is a presentation of the Oral History Program.

According to producer Anita Wells, WBOW news director, most of the photographs were taken largely from the Vigo County Historical Society's "Year of the Historic Photograph" collection, the personal files of re-

tired photographer Kenneth Martin, and the historic postcard collection of photographer Bob Harvey. Wells said that a number of current photos of the city have been included to give viewers an idea on how Terre Haute has changed during the past century."

WTHI newsman Harry Frey will narrate the program which also will feature the "voices" of several well-known Terre Haute figures who have participated in the Vigo County Oral History Program. They include Howard Erhmann, nephew of poet Max Erhmann; the late Shubert Sebree, labor leader; Benjamin Cox, local attorney; and Frances "Tanky" Hughes, retired Terre Haute Star society editor. Others are Ernestine Myers Morrissey, dancing instructor; Raymond Turner, bus operator; Herbert Mace, auto dealer; and Paul Frisz, hotel owner.

"Terre Haute at the Crossroads" was written by former Spectator editor and general manager Fred Nation and edited by Darlene Norman, Vigo County Oral History Program coordinator.

The Vigo County Oral History Program is sponsored jointly by the Wabash Valley Press Club and the Vigo County Public Library. It has been made possible through matching funds from the Indiana Committee for the Humanities in cooperation with the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Community Affairs File

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T FEB 26 1981

Sign discovered

A sign, dating back to the turn of the century, and possibly carrying some local historical significance, was recently discovered in the Terre Haute Street Department garage, according to Terre Haute Mayor Pete Chalos.

The cast iron sign is believed to be an important link in Terre Haute's past and valuable to the city's future, Chalos said. He added, however, that he does not know where and when the sign was displayed.

"Most likely the sign is quite valuable," Chalos said. "We look forward to restoring it properly and displaying it appropriately."

(Original at Worcester, Mass.)

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Louisville Correspondent, Sept. 30, 1816.

Sale of Lots.

In the Town of Terre Haute.

Will commence on the last Monday of October now ensuing, on the spot, and under the superintendance of the proprietors, and continue for two days if necessary, upon a credit of one and two years.

This town has just been laid out on one of the most liberal plans as it respects healthiness and terms. It is not presumed nor intended that art can or shall counteract nature, but assist and promote her views, for any and all situations on the river Wabash either above or below Vincennes. Terre Haute is supereminently entitled to the precedence, not only from its elevated situation, being upon a high Bank of the river (from which circumstance it derives its name) immediately below fort Harrison-The richness and depth of the soil; not only at the town, but for miles of the adjacent country- Its contiguity to the extensive and fertile plain; called Fort Harrison prairie; and a country abounding with timber "fit for the builder's use," & extensive COAL BANKS.-Besides it is a known and acknowledged truth, that there is no other eligible situation for a town for a number of miles either above or below this scite, other than the Lands owned by the proprietors of Terre Haute, and of their extensive chain they have selected the best, competition is therefore silenced. It is deemed necessary merely to observe, that the Wabash is navigable for Keel's and Batteaux, at all seasons of the year, from its rapids here, and for one hundred miles above.

Independent of those natural advantages, there are many artificial

ones, such as few towns possess, for the Streets are from Sixty-six to one hundred Feet in width.-Every lot has the advantage of an Alley of sixteen Feet.-And ground has been appropriated for a Court and market House and other public buildings, Churches, Schools, &c. It is rationally and confidently expected, that ere long, a new county will be formed in this part of the country, and that Terre Haute, will in all probability be the seat of justice. And those who are acquainted with the Geography of the country, do not hesitate to express their belief that a public Road will shortly be opened from the state of Ohio direct to this place and from hence to St.Louis.

Cuthbert & T.Bullitt,

Jonathan Lindley,

Abraham Markle.

Hyacinte Lasselle,

Proprietors. by their Agent.

Joseph Kitchel.

Vincennes, I. September 19, 1816.

4—*

~~Flowers (77)~~
History (T. H.)

Community Affairs File

HOW CITY HAS GROWN.

The following are the figures showing the growth of Terre Haute since 1850. In 1850 Terre Haute had a total population of 4,051, of which 227 were colored. This was just before it became a city. Ten years later the town had more than doubled in size with a total of 8,594. In this year, 1860, the reports issued by the census department show the population of Vigo county to have been 22,517. The colored population had receded to 215 in Terre Haute, twelve less than ten years before.

In 1870 an increase very near as large as in the previous decade is shown, the total enumeration reaching in that year 16,103. In 1880 it was 28,042. During the next ten years, however, the growth was not so rapid, less than 4,200 being added, bringing the count for the year 1890 up to 32,217. Ten years ago, in 1900, the last government census before this one, the official enumeration gave Terre Haute a count of 36,673, and Vigo county 62,035.

During these fifty years the city increased 32,622 and Vigo county gained approximately 40,000. Early records of the county place the population of Vigo in 1820 at 3,390.

TERRE HAUTE'S MAYORS.

The name "Terre Haute" was given the city because of the physical nature of the ground upon which it is built. It is a French word, or rather two French words meaning "high earth."

The first mayor of the town of Terre Haute was Elijah Tilotson, who took his office in 1838. The first mayor of the city of Terre Haute was William K. Edwards, who served from 1853 to 1855. The other mayors of the city since Edwards have been as follows: James Hook, '55 to '56; Chambers Y. Patterson, '56 to '61; William H. Stewart, '61 to '63; Albert Lang, '63 to '67; Grafton T. Cookerly, '67 to '71; Alexander Thomas, '71 to '75; James B. Edmunds, '75 to '77; Henry Fairbanks, '77 to '78; Joseph Wildy, '78 to '79; Benjamin F. Havens, '79 to '81; James B. Lyne, '81 to '83; William H. Armstrong, '83 to '85; Jacob C. Kolsem, '85 to '89; Frank C. Danaldson, '89 to '91; Henry M. Griswold, '91; James M. Allen, '91 to '92; Fred A. Ross, '92 to '98; Henry C. Steeg, '98 to 1904; Edwin H. Bidaman, '04 to '08; Frank M. Buckingham, '06; James Lyons, '06 to '10, and Louis Gerhardt, the present mayor.

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

JUNE 10, 1951

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VIGO COUNTY QUESTIONS

Continued Copy of
REMINISCENCES, Jan. 1, 1883.

The river landing was enlivened for from four to six months of the year with side wheel and stern wheel steamers, heavily loaded with merchandise, direct from New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and other places. There were days and weeks, and even a month, that the price of corn and pork at New Orleans, St. Louis and New York was not known. The telegraph had not been born. The railroad was almost as slow in coming as was the old stage coach. It would not be good taste to go into the personal reminiscences of the old pioneer business men of Terre Haute. I will make no invidious comparisons. They were pioneers of no mean characteristics or ambitions. Most of those whose names I have recalled have gone from our midst never to return. They lived and died here, and their sepulchres are with us to this day. The few that remain of the older, and of those who came in 1844 to 1850, will soon follow them to a final account. The first were a high-minded and honorable class of citizens, and did much to lay the foundation for the present large and flourishing city of Terre Haute. They believed in order to build firmly for social order and morality it was necessary to have churches, and they contributed of their means and influence to build houses for worship. Schools for children were early provided and many of them aided in the making of laws which now foster and give free schooling to all the children of Indiana. The bar of Terre Haute at the time of my coming here, and long after, included many very honorable names, among which I recall James Farrington, Judge A. Kinney, S. B. Gookins, R. W. Thompson, Wright, Hamilton, Noble and others, of which only two remain.

These few reminiscences of the early city of Terre Haute lead me to some reflections. It was then a city or village of not over 4,000. A great change, a very great change in men, business, size and physical appearance has taken place.

The Wabash & Erie canal was builded, flourished for a while, landed passengers in fine packet boats direct from the steamers of Lake Erie at the wharf of a capacious canal basin, at the head of First and Second streets. Ohio River steamers are no more seen at our landing; pork packing houses are crumbling to pieces for want of use; the old courthouse is nowhere in sight; the locust trees were long since bored to death; the old taverns, where travelers found comfortable quarters, are no more heard of; Dutch row blocks are now graced with fine three and four story blocks, and we now behold a city of 30,000, reaching far out where corn fields and wheat fields were then seen.

A New Order of Men.

A new generation of young men and women have made their appearance on the stage of human life and action. Like the first trees which grew and flourished, so it is, and will be of the later planting of men and women. If there was evil in the small village of thirty-eight years ago, it has grown with the growth of population; and in many respects irreverence and profanity have increased, and there is laid upon the present generation of citizens a much greater responsibility concerning the future welfare of society than upon the former. There is a wonderful working power for good, but there is also, a more astonishing and deplorable tendency toward evil, and there is but little hope of many good fruit-bearing trees, under such blighting influences. Terre Haute has yet a good name, a good prestige for business, great and superior advantages for growth and material wealth.

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

History (TH)

Community Affairs File

"FOUR HUNDRED" OF EARLY TERRE HAUTE

Virginia Thompson Henry Reads Interesting Paper Before the Terre Haute Literary Club.

Recalling the days when the Earlys, the Griswolds, the Tuells, the McGregors, the Beachs and others were the nucleus of Terre Haute's four hundred, and when life was less intense and more attention was paid to the social graces, Mrs. David W. Henry, last evening, read a paper on "Old Terre Haute Residences," which held the attention of the members of the Vigo Historical society for an hour. A portion of Mrs. Henry's paper is given below:

"Just a few garlands tied with a ribbon of yesterday. Turning back the pages of memory, let us look at the beautiful homes builded by the elegant and cultured men and women who composed the society of Terre Haute many years ago.

Entertained at Home.

"The once handsome home of Lucius H. Scott on the corner of Ohio and Third streets has but recently been torn away and a modern gasoline filling station occupies the place now. The old homes were always hospitably open and entertaining was much more indulged in at private houses than it is today. Some of these homes were really palatial, with large, handsome houses and spacious, beautifully landscaped grounds. Notable among these let me mention the Judge Samuel D. Gookin's place on the top of Strawberry hill, where the very large brick house with a wide, long drawing room and many other rooms and fine porches was always filled with friends, for entertainment abounded there continually. The father of Mrs. Gookin, John Wilson Osborne, built a small cottage house on the same hill, which was afterwards occupied by Lambert Day, who came here from Philadelphia. Mr. Osborne was editor of the first paper published here in 1823, called the Western Register. Osborne street was named for him.

Cultured Woman Came.

"Mrs. Samuel E. Watson, wife of a colonel in the United States marine corps, came here from Boston with a large family of daughters, all of them most elegant and cultured women, and lived in a long, low house on the corner of Fourth and Oak streets. Mrs. Watson's mother, who accompanied her out here, was a Mrs. Prescott, whose husband was a first cousin of the great historian, Prescott. Two granddaughters of Mrs. Watson, Mrs. L. B. Martin and Miss Mary Fowler, are still living in our city. Their father was Capt. William Henry Fowler of the United States army.

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"On the corner of Fifth and Crawford streets W. D. Griswold and wife established an elegant home which occupied a whole square in Fifth street and was razed a short while since to make way for Bruce Bement's handsome modern home. Chauncey Rose's house in Chestnut street is still standing and has been for many years a handsome type of the old time home. A number of old elegant houses stood in Ohio street and many of them have been replaced by business houses. I recall the old Linton house on the corner of Ohio and Sixth streets with a brick wall around it and a winding walk leading from the corner of the yard up to the house. Mr. Linton's family resided there for some years and at one time the house was occupied for a year or more by Dayton Topping, the father of the late Mrs. William B. Tuell. That house is standing and has been moved on to Ohio street and is used for an office building. Our neighbor, Booth Tarkington of Indianapolis, when he wrote his novel, 'The Two Van Revels,' laid the scene in Terre Haute. He described a very elegant party as having taken place in this Linton house and he used a beautiful picture of Mrs. Levi Warren, the mother of Miss Alice Warren, handsomely dressed, to represent his heroine, Betty Carew.

"On the opposite corner of Sixth

and Ohio streets stood the long, low house of Mr. and Mrs. Beebe Boothe, parents of the late United States senator, Newton Boothe, of California. Next to that, the old land office building which afterwards became the home of Mr. Lucius Rice, after that, the home of G. W. Bement. Then came the house built by Mr. Rice and after he left it, occupied by Mr. James McGregor, John Beach and later by Dr. S. J. Young. Next to that came the large handsome brick house, still standing, built by John C. Usher, and occupied by him at the time that he was appointed secretary of the interior in the cabinet of President Lincoln. Afterwards the house for many years was inhabited by the late Herman Hulman Sr.

"Mr. Jacob D. Early's fine old house stood on the same square and across the street from it the house belonging to his son, Samuel E. Early.

"On the north side of the same square Curtis Gilbert lived in a long rambling house of considerable dimensions. Mr. Gilbert had formerly lived in a frame house on the corner of Second and Ohio streets. He was the father of Harry Gilbert, of our city. Many years ago Ezra Smith built the house that is now the home of the Young Men's Christian association, and

several prominent citizens have lived there, among them Judge Huntington, Owen Tuller and James M. Turner. On the corner of Ohio and Seventh streets stood the frame house of Dr. Ezra Reed and on Ohio and Sixth streets lived Dr. Patrick, the father of Mrs. Spencer M. Rice, on the corner now occupied by the large brick wholesale grocery company of Joseph Strong."

Society Appreciates Paper.

Dozens of other old residences are spoken of by Mrs. Henry in her paper, recalled by her as perhaps they never will be again. Several members of the historical society expressed the belief that no other person in the county could have compiled so much information on the homes of decades ago as she has done.

Two applicants—Winfield G. Sanford, teacher, and William A. Church, prosecuting attorney—were voted into membership of the society at last evening's meeting. Judge Chaney, of Sullivan; Mrs. Chaney and their daughter were guests of the meeting. Judge Chaney is the president of the Sullivan County Historical society.

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Terre Haute Under 4 Flags

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

"Terre Haute Under Four Flags" was one of the historical sketches prepared by Edward Gilbert at the direction of the John Morton Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and read in the city schools some 50 years ago.

At different times four separate nations have held dominion over our country—not some part of the United States, but over this very land on which Terre Haute now stands.

And these four flags do not include the Indians or aboriginal inhabitants. The Indians did not have flags. There is nothing in Indian archeology that shows anything that stood to them as the flags of civilized nations stand to their people. Some of the first known tribes of parts of America had what they called "totem poles." These generally had carved on them emblems of the tribe or family, such as a beaver, bear or a fox. These were fixtures and stood where for the time the tribe might be located; they were not carried about and there was supposed to be but one for each tribe.

The first claim to this land by a European was more than four hundred years ago when the Spanish adventurer, De Soto, landed on the shores of Tampa Bay, Florida, and traversed a great part of the western country. Though he did not come so far north as Indiana, he took formal possession of the whole country which was watered by the Mississippi River and its tributaries in the name of the King of Spain. Besides, the Pope, who claimed jurisdiction over the whole world, had given North America to the King of Spain.

This part of the world was first explored by Frenchmen. About the year 1680 men of that nation were the first to tread this land. These French fur trappers were called "voyaguers" or "couriers de bois." Their Indian trading and exploring expeditions were voyages made up or down the rivers or lakes, as it might be, from the points where the first settlers were located.

The "voyaguers" were the forerunners of such explorers as LaSalle, Marquette and Joliette, who made great ex-



Dorothy J. Clark

ploring expeditions and took possession in the name of the King of France. This was often done with elaborate ceremonies, especially if they were accompanied by priests or missionaries. Sometimes it was done by hewing a cross on the flattened side of a great tree, or carving on a rock the arms of the King of France.

For many years there was undisturbed French possession, undisputed by any other European nation. At times there was much trouble with the Spanish, who invaded the land from the west side of the Mississippi river and established mission posts supposedly for the conversion of the heathen, but more for the sake of the trade with the Indians. This trade was very profitable for, to the Indians, everything the foreigners had was new, and consequently, so they thought, very valuable. The Indians would give great stacks of the most costly furs for the cheapest trinkets. These furs were sent to Europe and sold at enormous profit.

There was for years, in places, much controversy between the French and Spanish for control, which ultimately resulted in the Spanish being confined to the west side of the Mississippi river and the French to the east side.

The French and the French flag held sway for about 90 years, until, in consequence of the capture of Quebec by the English General Wolfe, in 1759, all French possessions in this part of North America passed to the hands and under the flag of England.

So our land was English territory until 1778 during the Revolutionary War, when, by the capture of Kaskaskia on the east bank of the Mississippi river and Vincennes on the east bank of the Wabash river by General George Rogers Clark, all this western country came under the con-

trol of the American Confederation, and the Star-Spangled Banner.

As a consequence of this campaign and capture by General Clark, when the treaty of peace was made between the United States and England at the close of the Revolutionary War, the western boundary of our country was made the Mississippi River, whereas, but for that expedition, it would have been the Allegheny Mountains or the Ohio River, leaving all to the north and west as part of Canada.

Indian Trouble.

There was more or less trouble with the Indians all the time after the peace with England. The Indian nature was so different from that of the whites that they had never been able to live together in peace, except when the Indians were under a strong control backed by force. All experiences with them shows that force was the only characteristic they respected. As an example: After the treaty there were a number of forts throughout the West that had to be transferred. The English soldiers remained in some instances for months. It was told that at one of these there was a large English garrison and that but few Americans were in the party to succeed them. The Indians that were there and witnessed the transfer were utterly disgusted at their English friends for giving up the fort. They said it was cowardly for so large a force to surrender to a smaller, and without even a fight. They could not understand that the war was over and the two nations were now friends.

Ignored Treaties.

The Indian character had little respect for obligations or treaties. It is true many treaties have been neglected or violated on the part of the whites, but always at least with the pretense of an excuse. The Indian characteristic was, when there was a chance of winning in case of a fight, then fight.

For nearly thirty years, until the Battle of Fort Harrison in 1812, there was always trouble with them and danger to all who lived away from the larger settlements. The defeat of the Indians at that battle so completely ended all depredations that there has been peace all over this part of the country ever since, for one hundred and fifty years.

It is this sesquicentennial of peace that we propose to celebrate this Sept. 4, the 150th anniversary of the local Battle of Fort Harrison. The story of Fort Harrison discusses an important incident in the history of the United States, and through it Terre Haute is brought into conspicuous connection with national affairs.

Terre Haute was circus center in nineteenth century

History (T.H.) - 1850's
Sp DEC 3 1977

by John Hanners

Everybody loves a circus! The smell of the sawdust, the gaudy colors, the sights and sounds have excited the young and old for centuries. The very name "circus" has always remained a source of wonder and magic.

Few people in the area realize that Terre Haute was a major circus performance center in the years before the Civil War, and the history of the American circus can be traced by the circus activity here. The presence of so many important circuses in a relatively small frontier town like Terre Haute can be explained by examining early circus itineraries. Circuses spent the winter months in the larger population centers such as New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. During the summer months they took to the roads and waterways, covering great stretches of the East, Middlewest, and South. Terre Haute, situated on a major tributary of the Ohio River and on the National Road, was a convenient stopping place for the circuses making their way to St. Louis and New Orleans. During the Civil War, when Confederate irregulars prevented most circuses from passing south of the Ohio River, Terre Haute became a frequent performance center.

Most of the circus performances in Terre Haute were given in a town lot set aside as a public square. A town map printed in 1854 shows the public square as being located between First and Second Streets with Tyler (now Spruce) Street bordering on the south. Captain "Nat" Allen, born in 1822, remarked in 1904 that the "first show I can remember was a show that had an elephant and a black bear. The tent was put up between First and Second Streets on the north side of Main."

The show Brown was referring to was probably Brown and Baily's Menagerie and Circus. Featuring John Robinson, the foremost horse rider in the early American circus, the troupe appeared on Sept. 2, 1833, the earliest recorded date for a Terre Haute circus.

During the next 30 years every prominent circus in America visited Terre Haute at least once. Terre Hauteans had a "decided penchant for feats of the ring, and ground and lofty tumbling," remarked a newspaper

editor in 1854. The year before an estimated five thousand people attended Raymond and Co.'s and Van Amburgh and Co.'s Menageries United. It was a crowd that would have equalled the town's population.

The following is a list of people who shaped American circus history and appeared in Terre Haute. In parenthesis is the circus and date they first performed here. Most came back several times.

Mr. Randall (EF and J Mabie's Grand Olympic Arena, 1846). Randall, 7'6" tall and weighing 432 pounds, was one of the great giants in history, and enjoyed a career as an actor in America and Great Britain. He and his wife, who was nearly 7 feet tall, are buried side by side in Benton, Wisconsin.

Levi J. North (Welch and Delavan's Grand National Circus, 1847). Known as the "Apollo on Horseback," North was the first man to perform a double somersault backwards on a moving horse. This incredibly difficult feat is seldom seen in the modern circus. North performed well into his 50's, and influenced all trick riders in the world.

Joe Pentland (Crane and Co.'s Great Oriental Circus, 1850). Pentland was the first circus clown to achieve top billing. An excellent horseman, he was famous for his checkered costume.

Professor McCormick (Pentland's Dramatic Equestrians). McCormick, called "the human fly," performed a trick that still puzzles circus buffs today. The professor walked upside down on a 20-foot slab of marble. Did he use suction-cup boots? No one has discovered his secret.

William Lake and Agnes Thatcher Lake (Raymond and Co., 1850). Lake was one of the most popular clowns in America. His act of insulting and cracking jokes with the ringmaster established a circus convention still used today. Mrs. Lake, a beautiful trick rider, married the famous gunman Wild Bill Hickok after Lake's death.

Isaac A. Van Amburgh (Raymond and Co. and Van Amburgh and Co.'s Menageries United, 1853). Van Amburgh single-handedly revolutionized the circus by becoming the first successful animal trainer. His first public attempt at showing trained lions--previous performers just entered the cage and stayed out of the animals' way--caused a sensation, and im-



posters were using his name a full hundred years after his death. Van Amburgh became Terre Haute's most popular circus attraction whenever he came to town.

General Tom Thumb (P.T. Barnum's Museum and Menagerie, 1853). Tom Thumb (born Charles Stratton) may have been the most popular man in American history. Twenty-five inches tall and weighing fifteen pounds, the intelligent and resourceful midget met with kings, queens, and U.S. Presidents. Happily married and wealthy, he died at age 45 in 1883.

Dan Rice (Great Hippodrome and Menagerie, 1853). Rice (born Daniel McLaren) has been called the greatest comedian in history. Part of his act consisted of working with his educated pigs, Sybil and Lord Byron, and his trick mule. The highlight of his act was the performance of his wonder horse, Aroostook. If this act sounds a little unsophisticated for a man considered to be the greatest of all comedians, it must be remembered that he was performing in a simpler, less sophisticated era.

Tony Pastor (R. Sands Circus, 1859). Pastor's career as a circus clown was relatively short. His fame rests with the fact that he started a new era in American entertainment. In an attempt to bring families back into theatres, he invented a variety show that he called "vaudeville." The rest, as they say, is history. He introduced the legendary Lillian Russell to the American stage, and produced a theatrical form that gave America her greatest comic performers--people like Burns and Allen, the Marx Brothers, Bob Hope, Jack Benny, Eddie Cantor, Al Jolson, and Charlie Chaplin.

Circuses in Terre Haute before the Civil War constantly battled adverse weather conditions, falling tents, and a hostile clergy and press. "The low tastes of the community," commented a newspaper editor in 1853, "can have another opportunity to be administered to by the circus announced for Wednesday next. When . . . will circus-loving people be satisfied?" The answer, of course, was never.

bridge

by Pat O'Bryan

An interesting hand in which a missing Queen of Hearts is the vital card comes to our attention for today.

	North		East
West	S--2 H--7 6 5 3 2 D--K Q J 10 8 C--Q 10	C--A 5 4 3 2	S--8 4 3 H--Q 4 D--9 7 C--K J 9 8 7 6
	South		
	S--A K Q 9 7 H--A 10 9 D--A 5 4 3 2 C--None		

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1-S	Pass	4-D	Pass
4-H	Pass	5-C	Pass
5-D	Pass	5-H	Pass
7-S	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead: King of Diamonds.

South's opening bid of 1 Spade with 17 high-card points plus a void is a Standard bid. However North's response of 4 Diamonds is a "Conventional Bid" which was duly "alerted." This is called a Splinter Bid and shows good trump support and a singleton or void in the suit named -- Diamonds. South's next bid, then, shows the Ace of Hearts, while North in turn tells that he has the Ace of Clubs.

When South next indicates he has the Ace of Diamonds, North shows his Heart fit by indicating that he has the King of that suit. Now South goes for the Grand Slam in Spades.

South can trump one Diamond loser with a low trump, but must trump the next two times with the 10 and Jack, throwing the other Diamond on the Ace of Clubs. He is still faced with the problem of which way to finesse for the Queen of Hearts. Would you have gone set? Well, the expert did!

The list of winners for the third week in December includes the following pairs:

Thursday Afternoon, Dec. 15: 1st, Janet Horton-Marianne Ruffer; 2nd, John Hockett-Leonard Richey; 3rd, Ruth Egnew-Sunny Staff.

Thursday Night, Dec. 15, Ninety-Niners: "Individual": 1st, Gloria Fagg; 2nd, Don Hogg; 3rd, Jerry Huntsman; 4th, 5th and 6th (tie): Erne Richey, Leonard Richey and Jim Kelly.

Friday, Dec. 16: Individual: 1st, Margaret McNeil, 2nd, Leonard Richey; 3rd and 4th (tie): Sunny Staff and Pat O'Bryan; 5th, Forest McNeil; 6th, Jenny Davis; 7th and 8th (tie): Erne Richey and Jim Kelly.

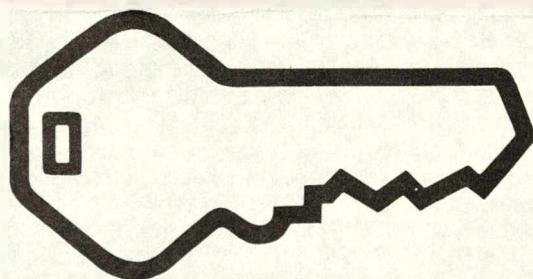
Saturday, Dec. 17: GN Team-of-Four: 1st, Jessie Eberhart, Dorothy Stein, Fred Ervin, Marc Weinbaum; 2nd, Jane and Jim Gormong, Eileen and Don Lucas; 3rd, Richard Easton, Doug Smith, Janet Horton, Milt Van Reed.

Unit Game, Monday, Dec. 19: 1st, Sunny Staff-John Hockett; 2nd, Bob Petzold-Alan Sackrider; 3rd and 4th (tie): Jim Kelly-Fred Ervin and Barbara Petzold-Pat O'Bryan.

Novice, Tuesday Afternoon, Dec. 20: 1st, Virginia Stipp-Jessie Pickard; 2nd, Eunice Williams-Gloria Fagg; 3rd, Mabel Hargis-Rosella Hartman.

Tuesday Night, Dec. 20: 1st, Alberta Ervin-Pat O'Bryan; 2nd, Nancy Pillon-Evelyn Bach; 3rd, Barbara and Bob Petzold.

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LOCAL HISTORY

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TERRE HAUTE

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Historic Old Fort Harrison

The advance northward from Vincennes through the wilderness began on the morning of Sept. 26, 1811. The troops arrived at a point on the Wabash sixty-five miles from Vincennes and a short distance above the present site of Terre Haute, on the second of October. They were now within the heart of the purchase of 1809, which had been so strenuously opposed by Tecumseh. Here on beautiful high ground on the east bank of the river, Harrison determined to erect the fort he had been advocating for a year and a half. The stockade with a block house at three of the angles was completed on the 27th of October and christened Fort Harrison by Daviess, a great admirer of the commander. It was described by the latter as "a very handsome and strong work."

On the night of September 4, 1812, Fort Harrison was attacked. A number of squatters lived in the vicinity of the fort. On the evening of the third two young men who were making hay were killed by the Indians. Late in the evening of the following day, between thirty and forty Indians arrived from Prophet's Town. The garrison was in command of Captain Zachary Taylor. The young commander was just recovering from a severe attack of the fever. A majority of his men were ill. About 11 o'clock in the night the firing by one of the sentinels gave the alarm of the attack. The men were ordered to their posts immediately. The Indians had set fire to one of the block houses. The fire ascended to the roof and endangered the adjoining barracks which helped to form the fortifications.

"Although the barracks were several times in a blaze, and an immense quantity of fire directed against them, the men used such exertion that they kept it under and before day raised a temporary breast-work as high as a man's head. The Indians continued to pour in a heavy fire of ball and an innumerable quantity of arrows during the whole time the attack lasted, in every part of the barracks. I had but one other man killed, and he lost his life by being too anxious. He got into one of the galleries in the bastion and fired over the pickets, and called out to his comrades that he had killed an Indian, and neglecting to stoop down in an instant he was shot dead. . . . After keeping up a constant fire (which we began to return with some effect after daylight) until about six o'clock the next morning, they removed out of the reach of our guns. . . . We lost the whole of our provisions but must make out to live on green corn until we can get a supply."

Fortunately, Taylor's presence of mind did not forsake him. He ordered buckets of water brought from the well. A portion of the roof that joined the block-house was thrown off. The fire was finally extinguished and a temporary breastwork raised to fill in the breach. There is an interesting story of the part played by a woman, Julia Lambert, in the defense of the fort. The water in the well, the sole source of supply, which was being drawn up by a bucket, was about to fail. Julia Lambert then asked to be lowered into the well. She filled the buckets by means of a gourd and thus helped to save the day. The Indians all the while poured in a heavy fire of ball and an innumerable quantity of arrows. About six o'clock on the next morning, September 5, the Indians withdrew. Before leaving, the horses and hogs belonging to the nearby settlers were driven up and shot. The cattle and oxen were driven off. Only one man was killed and two wounded in the fort during the attack. After waiting a few days, Taylor dispatched two men by water to Vincennes for provisions and reinforcements. They found the river so well guarded that they were obliged to return. Two other men were then sent out with orders to go by land, depending entirely on the woods in the daytime.

As soon as the news reached the territorial capital, Colonel William Russell of the Seventh Regiment, U. S. Infantry, marched to the relief of Fort Harrison with 1,200 men, reaching that place without meeting any opposition on September 16. The fort was not molested thereafter. "The brave defense made by Captain Zachary Taylor at Fort Harrison is one bright ray amid the gloom of incompetency which has been shown in so many places," wrote John Gibson, acting governor of Indiana Territory.

Terre Haute Remembers Way Back When

Terre Haute was laid out and platted in the fall of 1816 by the Terre Haute Land Company, composed of Cuthbert and Thomas Bullett of Louisville, Kentucky; Abraham Markle of Harrison; Hyacinth LaSalle of Vincennes and Jonathan Lindley of Orange County, Indiana. The company held patents from the United States to thirteen tracts of land on the Wabash river in the vicinity of Fort Harrison. All titles to lots in this purchase were derived from these men as original proprietors.

The word "Terre Haute" derived from the French "terre" land, and "haute" high, signifies high land. This name was bestowed by early explorers not so much on account of its elevation as from the fact that this is the only high ground approaching the river for several miles. Beautifully situated on the east bank of the Wabash River in Vigo County, it spreads out on a high level plateau about fifty feet above the river surface.

In the original Terre Haute a belt of heavy timber and a tangled growth of underbrush and vines extended along the river bank reaching eastward as far as Sixth Street where it met the prairie, which in turn extended to the bluff. Some of the oldest citizens tell of their parents shooting squirrel and other game in the woods where Sixth Street now extends.

In 1817 the new town of Terre Haute presented a truly pioneer appearance. There were only a few log cabins scattered along the river and these of the rudest description. After Indiana's admission into the union, January 21, 1816, new life was infused into the pioneers of Terre Haute, and the settlement began at once to improve.

In January, 1818, Vigo County was organized and as an inducement to locate the county seat at Terre Haute, the proprietors deeded to the county some 80 lots besides the public square and paid into the county treasury \$4000.

The original site of Terre Haute extended from the river east to the west side of Fifth Street, and from the north side of Oak on the south to the south side of Eagle Street on the north. Lots were numbered from 1 to 308. Third Street now was Market Street then and Wabash now was Wabash then. All east and west streets were sixty-five feet wide except Wabash, which then was 81½ feet wide. The streets north and south were made of the same width as Wabash except Market which was 99 feet wide. What was called the "county road" was identified with the present Eighth Street.

The first steamer reached Terre Haute in 1822 and by 1838 as many as 800 steamers came here from New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh.

The first newspaper arrived in 1823 and the dissemination of news forged another link in the unifying of the new country. Later the railroads eliminated the need of the Pony Express and again communication was quickened. The telegraph and telephone put in a later appearance, but their arrival proved that Terre Haute was growing up.

The first mayor of the town of Terre Haute was Elijah Tillotson who was elected in May, 1838. His last resting place is marked by a monument in the south central part of Woodlawn cemetery.

In April, 1853, Terre Haute was incorporated as a city under the laws of the state enacted in 1852. The first election was held May 30, 1853, and William H. Edwards was chosen the first mayor of the city.

The Heritage of the Wabash Valley

In that far off and long ago, the Wabash flowed through wilderness so dense that the sunlight scarcely penetrated to the ground. In the soothing company of stately sycamores, honey locusts, and stalwart oaks, its rippling waters murmured to the moon of the unbelievable changes ahead, and of the noble men and women destined to heed the call to a new country, a new freedom.

Then came humanity and the unbroken forest vibrated with life and color. Red savages roamed the woods and contended with each other for supremacy. The Miamis and Kickapoos, the Shawnees and Potawattomies stalked the deer and buffalo while they dreaded the coming of the white man. The birch bark canoe glided up and down the Wabash, and after a lapse of time, a trading post was born where the white man exchanged colorful calico, beads, and mirrors for the red man's furs.

When once the realization took root that the fertile fields of the "Prairie City" to be offered rich opportunities for home building, covered wagons with lumbering oxtteams began to appear against the horizon, and swishing through the tall grasses, rode straight into the land of promise. The simple furniture and cooking utensils housed under the canvas of covered wagons was for hundreds of eager pioneers a temporary shelter, while around the dancing flames of their campfires they broke bread and planned their future homes, the humble hearth-stones that would grow into castles where children might grow into sturdy men and women—builders of the Wabash Valley Empire.

The Wabash became the artery of travel and traffic in all this section through the forethought of the pioneers; moreover it saved them from stagnation and the death of isolation. Its waters became the life blood, the fluid power that flowed through the channels of trade and stimulated business then in its primitive state to the height of success.

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February 26, 1951

Miss Florence Crawford,
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My dear Miss Crawford:

Thank you very much for your prompt reply to my letter. It was good of you to spend so much time looking up this information which we requested.

I had not seen the articles in the Indiana Magazine of History which we have in our library. The reference to Beste in the Essay Index 1948 is exactly the information we were seeking.

Thanking you again and hoping that we may be of service to you at some time, I am,

Most cordially,

Mary Verhoeff

Mary Verhoeff, Chairman of Library
and Vice President of The Filson Club.

V/a

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History (T.H.)

Community Affairs Early Years Were Marked By Many Social Events

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

TS NOV 12 1972

Terre Haute has always had a social position among her sister cities both prominent and brilliant, in spite of being known for the finest race track in the world and the largest distillery. These often go with a wide-open town and a low standard of refinement. Then when coal mining and glass plants came in to town the so-called "tone" of society dropped again.

In 1898 there were still remaining a few of the men and women who came here and helped settle the little village. They organized the social circles which have become historic.

Mrs. Warren, who as a child of three years was brought on horseback from Virginia in 1816, was fond of telling of the old days and of the courtly gentlemen and beautiful women who made up society. There was a strong southern element in it, and blue blood was highly prized.

The first dancing school was formed in 1838. The Prairie House, then on the very edge of town, was a favorite place for the many social functions and balls. Merry-makers would either go on horseback or in large carriages in a party.

But before that, functions at the Eagle & Lion which stood near the river at the southeast corner of First and Main streets had become so well known that many a gallant of Vincennes would stow his dancing pumps in his saddle bags and come on horseback to see the pretty girls and enjoy with them the graceful quadrille or the romp of the Virginia Reel.

The Fourth of July was the society event of the year. Assembling in the largest room of the tavern, some gentleman, selected for his fine voice, would read the Declaration of Independence, after which there would be a big dinner, ending with a dance.

The society girls made their own party gowns and prepared the refreshments. The first carriage was brought from the east, and it created a sensation with its silver-mounted harness and its calash top, as the officers of the fort rode in it to make formal calls.

Some of the names of that time were those of Judge Huntington, Colonel Blake, Dr. Daniels, Dr. Modesitt, Curtis Gilbert, Judge Deming, Judge Coleman, W. D. Griswold (afterward the millionaire of St. Louis), Major Dewees, Lucius Scott, W. J. Ball, James Farrington, Beebe Booth, Chauncy Rose, the Warrens, the Crufts, the Krumbhaars, the Donaldson, the Earlys, the Crawfords, the Jenckes, the Wassons, the Colletts, the Gookinses and the Hagers.



DOROTHY J.
CLARK

Early in the forties an event in society was the loss of a number of young men who caught the California gold fever. Among them was Newton Booth, whose early success in love affairs was followed by financial success and honors in the world of politics. He left behind him

Continued On Page 6, Col. 1.

Dorothy Clark

Continued From Page 4.

many a girl friend, who followed his fortune with eager interest, and, so the story goes, greeted him on his return visits with beating heart and blushing cheeks.

By 1898 many of the same old names were still to be found in local society along with the McKeens. The W. R. McKeens were acknowledged to have been the leaders because of their New Year balls begun in 1865 were so brilliant and successful that they became yearly events.

The Bachelors' Assembly was another yearly affair which excited unusual interest. After a few years' discontinuance, it was revived in 1897 when Company B armory was the scene of a grand affair. The hosts were 16 well-known men, and nearly 500 guests responded to the invitations. Matrons in handsome gowns were there as chaperones, and a memorable program of 40 dances kept the two orchestras busy, and was finished just at the break of day.

The masque ball of the Frank McKeens in 1886 was the first one of its kind, and was considered as elegant as any Terre Haute had ever seen. It was held in the blue room of the Knight Templars' hall.

The Terre Haute House was the scene of the numerous balls of the Home Circle Club which meant the mustering of general society for its best effort of the year. These entertainments were especially remembered for the decorations which used to turn the hotel building into a succession of flower-lined bowers, with grottos and ferneries showing secluded nooks and tiny lights of every color. Strange to say, Terre Haute danced very seldom for charity in those early days.

The Terre Haute Men's Club was the scene of many women's society events. One of the largest euchre parties was given by Mrs. Stephen Young whose guests occupied 40 tables. The old Fort Harrison Club on Wabash Avenue was the place to see the town's gentlemen playing euchre. The Phoenix Club (where the Labor Temple is now) was opened for the ladies to play whist twice a month.

For the men there was the Terre Haute Literary Society. For the women there was a larger choice: Woman's Club, Saturday Circle, Friday Reading Club, Young Women's Club, Irving Circle, Tuesday Club, Hawthorne Club, Winona Reading Circle, Wednesday Club, Portfolio Club, English Club and the Clio Club.

The Terre Haute Musical Club and the Treble Clef did much for the music in the city.

Floarl parades connected with the street fairs were popular in the Gay 90's. Headed by the Ringgold band, the marching marshals and a party of cavaliers, the parades were made up of flower-decked carriages. The ladies dressed to match the flowers used to cover their carriages. Used were pond lilies, roses, scarlet poppies, chrysanthemums and field flowers of all varieties.

A new gold club opened the social season of 1898. All the prominent business leaders of the day were enthusiastic members and supporters. The Thursday Wheeling Club had some 40 members. The social groups at the local colleges were just coming into prominence in 1898. Bowling had just started, and there was a whisper of a dramatic club to be formed soon. The older couples had organized the Antique Dancing Club for their enjoyment. High jinks, indeed!

Remember When The Red Lights Of Westside Burned Bright?

Community Affairs File

History (T.H.)

Prostitution (T.H.)

By RICHARD C. TUTTLE
Star Staff Writer

The red lights which burned so brightly for decades prior to World War II on Terre Haute's west side, have been extinguished.

But the area was known far and wide, and its lurid history also tarred the brush which painted the character and reputation of the entire city.

The politicians used the area as a 'political football' for decades, promising to close down the brothels, clean out the rascals. But it was too valuable politically, to both parties, to lose control for the advantage it may furnish in an election.

Roughly, the area was bounded by Cherry street on the south, First street on the west, Fourth Street on the east and Chestnut St. on the north.

+ + +

Not only were "houses of ill fame" located here, but also several grocery stores, a few bars, a restaurant or two, second-hand stores, a cleaning establishment, a commission house, the farmer's market.

a laundry, a school in the earlier years, and a meat market.

Undoubtedly the best known of the 'houses' was that of Madam Brown, located at 2nd and Mulberry Sts. It operated for many years, was somewhat expensive, and very seldom the cause of any kind of trouble. The clients were carefully screened, and the possible troublemakers were known and excluded.

The two-story brick residence faced Mulberry street, and set back about thirty feet; but a second entrance on 2nd was

S JUL 25 1975

directly from the sidewalk. A quarter sphere of leaded glass sheltered the entrance. On the lower edge of the glass, red glass letters spelled "Mme. Brown."

The lawn and flower garden at the south side had a small fountain in the center. A small swimming pool was behind a lattice fence in the back yard.

+ + +

The house was furnished in

See REMEMBER

On Page 9, Column 3

Remember

Continued From Page 1

the heavy furniture of the era. Oriental rugs on hardwood floor, crystal chandeliers in the downstairs living room, parlor, dining rooms, halls, and small bar room. The dining room table had a fine lace table cover, fine china, crystal, and sterling silver. The decor was in good taste and fashionable.

The bar room off the Mulberry St. entrance measured about 8 or 9 feet by 14 feet. One wall was covered with a mirror which measured approximately

7 feet by 12 feet, and was said to have been made in France. At that time, there were no mirror manufacturers in the United States which could make that large a mirror. When the room was dismantled, the mirror was taken to Stewart-Carey Inc., then located at 12th and Wabash Ave., where it remained for several years.

The bar and back bar were said to have been in the old Prairie House, but this was never confirmed.

The green LaSalle which belonged to a well known business man was frequently parked in front of Mme. Brown's, although a large garage in the rear had space for three autos. And he didn't seem to mind everyone knowing of his being there.

+ + +

The depression years had little effect on the district, about the only change being in fees. There was no doubt that the volume of business declined, but there was no place for the madams and girls to go.

During prohibition, a few bars in the area served soft drinks and 'near' beer, and were usually patronized by the girls in the area when not actually directly connected to a 'house'. Some of these obtained liquor licenses after repeal, and served the legal brews and whiskies.

Brady's Place was located at 3rd and Eagle Sts., owned and operated by Tom and Ruth Brady. Johnny Boyd had a spot at 2nd and Mulberry Sts., and George Gilette was located at 117 N. 2nd St. Johnny Boyd outlived practically all the old-timers, operating his tavern long after the area had been cleared of houses, and filled with truck terminals, commission houses, and small wholesale firms.

Three of the rather noted 'Clark' family resided at 210 Cherry St. 'Buster' Clark, Kate, his wife; and Dorothy, his sister; were well-known figures in the west end. Buster had other interests, and was jailed at times on charges of violating the federal alcoholic beverage law. This operation was located elsewhere, not on Cherry St.

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over

A man about whom little was known, but who was said to have wide and varied interests, including political influence. Hominy Godsey, resided in the district. A similar character, Hosie Vice, was also a well-known figure of the era.

Claude 'Bruiser' Bandy resided at 110 N. 2nd St., and at times, Bruiser operated an adjacent tavern.

A political figure of the area, Jack Hines, was usually able to deliver the two precincts involved, to the party having been determined as 'needing to win' by the political powers. It was also said that Hines owned property in the district, usually small shotgun type houses, which were sold and re-sold at short periods over the years.

Mickey Mehbary was well known also. After repeal, Mickey operated a tavern at 3rd and Eagle Sts., which was beautifully paneled in wood taken from a dismantled residence located on Cherry St., near the Rose Dispensary Bldg. Mehbary resided at 214 Cherry St., and the house was tastefully furnished, largely with antiques.

+ + +

Mickey was a horseman, and had expensive tastes, Arabians. He owned a silver-mounted saddle and bridle, and dressed in matching chaps to appear in parades and shows.

Blackie Wright came to the district after repeal, operating a tavern across from the farmers' market on N. 2nd St. He, his wife and sister lived in the residence next door north. He was a rather mysterious figure, preferring it that way and denying none of the rumors as to his reputed connections in St. Louis prior to coming to Terre Haute.

There was 'Jackie', Grace Fortune and friend, Peggy, Louise, and countless other names that frequented the district, some for many years.

others for only a short time. And it was understood there would be no cut prices. For many years, curtains were pulled at windows which formerly framed the girls as they sought 'clients' walking through the district.

+ + +

George Gillette promoted boxing and wrestling in Terre Haute for some time. He purchased a large two-story brick residence at 3rd and Mulberry Sts. shortly after the Chicago World's Fair closed, and purchased furnishings and carpets from the China exhibit there to furnish the first floor of his home.

'Shorty' Hollywood was a well-known west-end figure. During the 1930's, he operated a 'hotel' on N. 4th St. near Cherry. It was a hotel, with several elderly retirees residing there, but there were also other fatalities. He fit his name, short in stature and slight in build, but feared very few. 'Shorty' had been a patron of the federal floor of the county jail at times.

At the edge of the district on Wabash Ave. were two Army Surplus stores, the old Indois Hotel, Shandy's Drug Store, Reiss' Drug Store, the Kassis Grocery Store, Indois Barber Shop, Indois Coffee Shop, several taverns, Morris' Pawn Shop, and small clothing stores.

The No. 4 fire station was located on N. 3rd St.

+ + +

Reiss' Drug Store was owned and operated by George Reiss. It had no fountain, and other than drugs, soaps, tobacco items, patent medicines and candy, had very little inventory of other items. Candy was dispensed from glass jars, and prescriptions were compounded from "scratch," whether liquid, pill, tablet or capsule.

Although the distinction of having such an outstanding red-light district was rather dubious, Terre Haute had it.

During World War II, the Army and Navy moved in to

close the area because of V-12 training at Indiana State University; the expanded ROTC at Rose-Hulman Institute; and a V-12 program at DePauw University. It never fully recovered after that, but returned partially until the grim reaper of urban renewal moved in to "clear out" substandard dwellings and buildings.

Leading the fight against this encroachment were Kate and Jim Adair who had lived in the district for decades. The battle finally lost, a chapter in Terre Haute's history was closed.

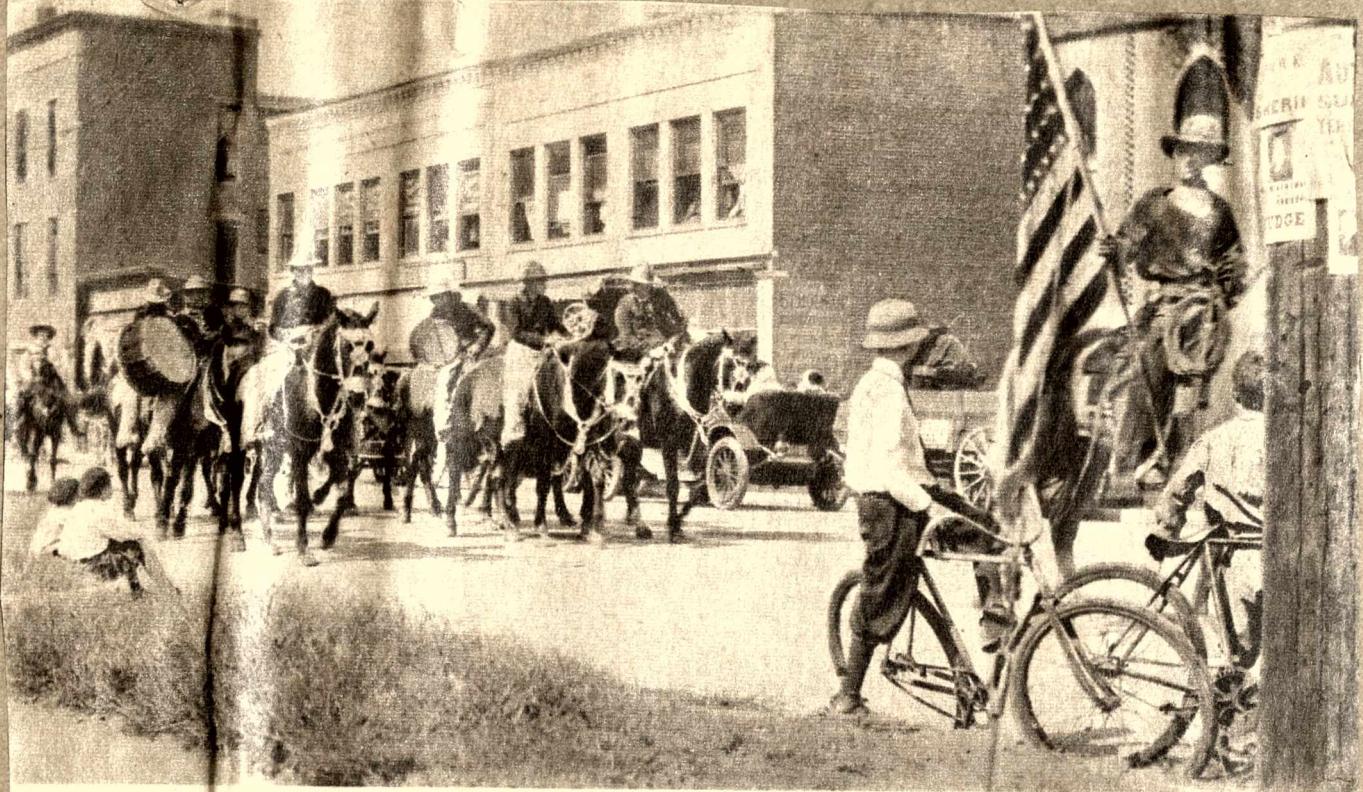
There were no envoys, no

dirges, as these had been said and played years before and had faded in the distance.

T.H. History T.H. Trib-star 10/17/65



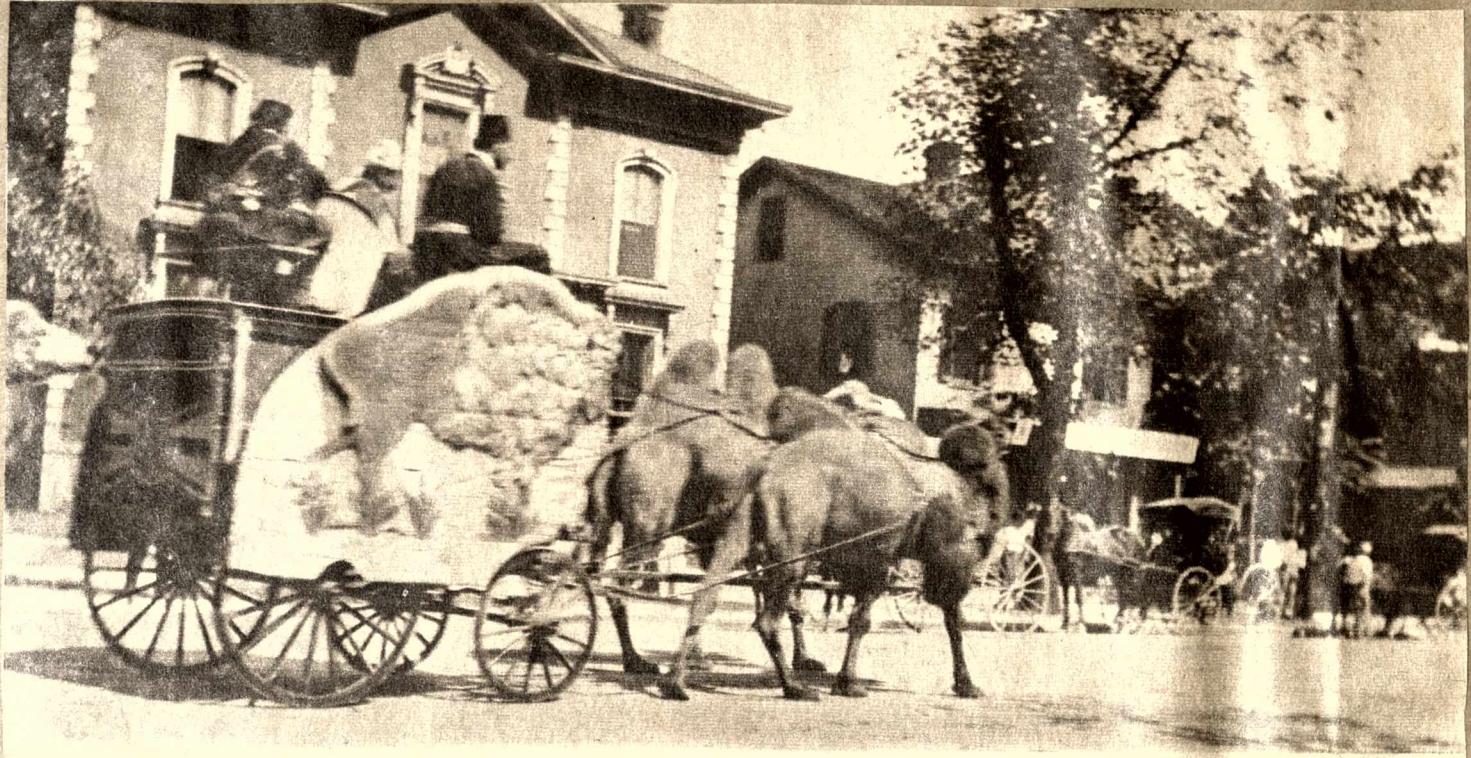
WHATIZIT—It's a decorated touring car, owned by Webb Beggs, and it won second prize in the Corn Show parade.



COWBOYS—Shaggy-chapped performers with Buffalo Bill during his final appearance in Terre Haute, 1914 . . .



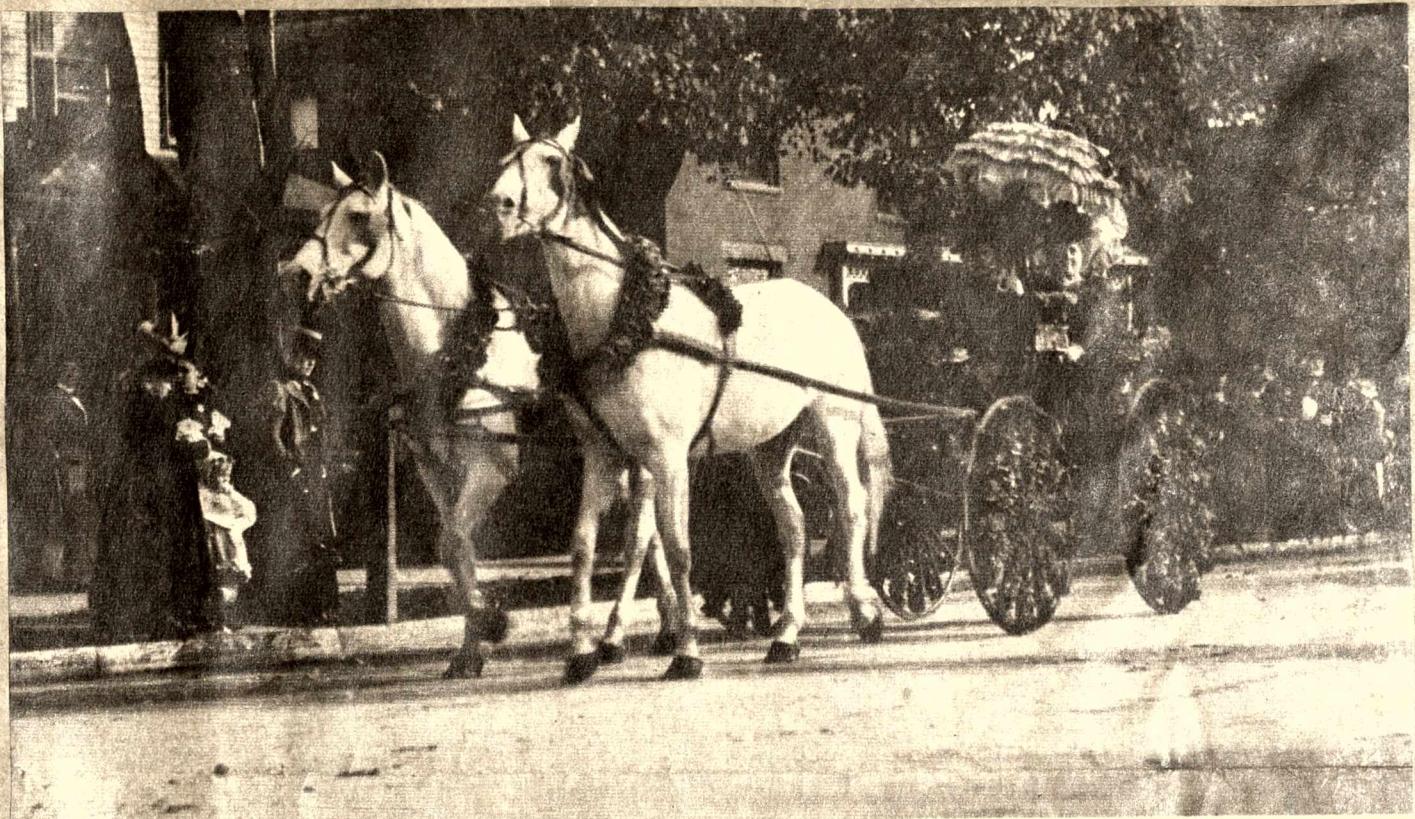
. . . AND INDIANS—Native Americans accompanied Cody on an earlier appearance in 1912.



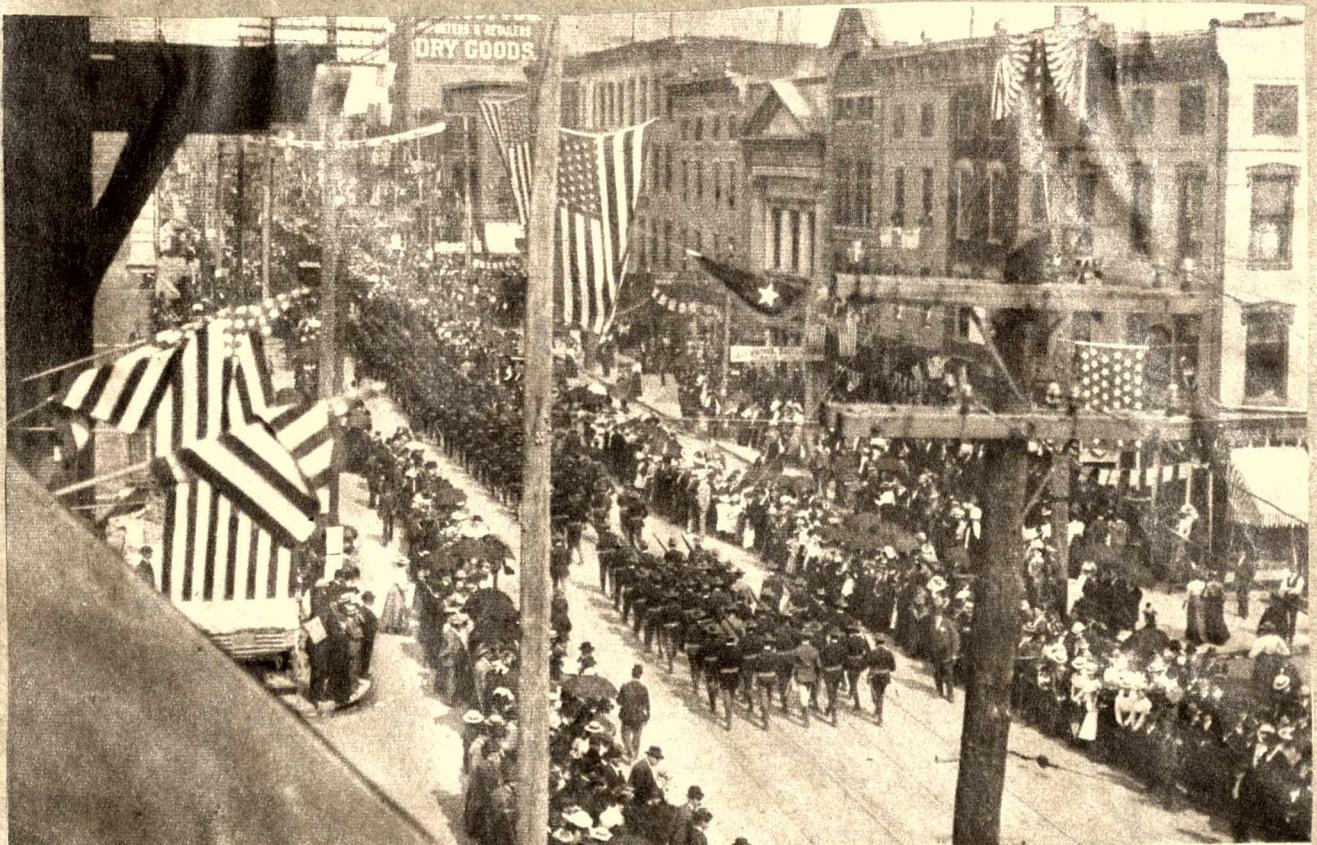
TURK DRIVERS—Buffalo Bill brought this camel team, complete with Turkish drivers, to Terre Haute in 1914. It was Cody's last appearance in Terre Haute, according to Mr. Johnson's records.



1914—In the foreground, a dozen Barnum and Bailey camels tow part of the circus train down unpaved Wabash Ave. This view faces the river (note the Buntin Drug Co., formerly located at 600 Wabash.)



1897—This was one entry in the street fair floral parade.



GOING TO WAR—Vigo County lads march down Wabash between the trolley tracks in 1898, prior to departure for camp and the Spanish-American War.



RINGLING BROS.—Before merger with Barnum and Bailey, the two were competitors as the biggest Big Show. This Ringling Bros. band wagon appeared on Wabash Ave. in the summer of 1912.



FLOWER-DECDED—Entry in the 1897 floral parade.



BLUE DEVILS DAY—July, 1918.



WILD ANIMALS—Drivers dressed in British India-regiment uniforms pull Ringling Bros. wagons down a torn up Wabash in 1908.

Sp APR 29 1978

yesterday*History (T.H.)*

1953 was quite a year in Terre Haute, too

By Frances E. Hughes

Last week in this column, we reminisced about the international and national scene 25 years ago.

This week let's talk about 1953 locally.

In January, the cornerstone of Schulte High School was laid. Joe Zwerner was named city attorney to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of City Attorney Clyde R. Randel.

Henry F. Schricker was Governor of Indiana, Homer Capehart was Republican Senator, and Ralph Tucker was Mayor of Terre Haute. Mary Hollis was elected president of the School Board and Mary Townsley president of the Woman's Department Club.

By Greyhound bus, it cost you \$17.50 to go to New York, \$42.65 to Los Angeles and \$4.25 to Chicago.

In February, Warren Miller was elected president of the Country Club of Terre Haute. Ellen Church was administrator of Union Hospital.

A train filled with artillery ammunition was wrecked at Lewis, Ind.

Indiana State University's Kappa Kappa Sorority went national to become Alpha Omicron Pi.

An A&P Market was opened at Eighth and Poplar streets.

The 18th Annual Golden Gloves Tournament was held at the Shrine Temple.

The cornerstone of the new St. Ann's Church was laid.

Municipal Musicals presented "Kiss Me Kate" in the ballroom of the Hotel Deming.

In March, Cliff McCormick was named president of Community Chest.

Mrs. Cecil M. Harden was Congresswoman from the Sixth Indiana District.

Natural gas came to Terre Haute and West Terre Haute.

Woodrow Wilson Junior High School celebrated its 25th Anniversary.

The Arthur Murray School of Dancing was located on the third floor at 120 South Seventh Street.

In May, the Centennial of the city's incorporation was observed by the Vigo County Historical Society.

The Central Presbyterian Church observed its 125th Anniversary.

Chapter BN, PEO Sisterhood, was installed with 12 new initiates and three members transferred from other chapters.

Dr. Raleigh W. Holmstedt was named successor to Dr. Ralph E. Tirey as president of Indiana State Teachers College.

St. Mary-of-the-Woods College had its May Day Celebration on the lawn of Guerin Hall and the annual Horse Show was presented that month.

Wiley High School held its annual Junior Prom, The League of Terre Haute had a dance at the Country Club of Terre Haute and Community Theater presented "Affairs of State" at the Sycamore Theater.

Mrs. Robert G. Nunn was installed as regent of DAR.

On June 8, the Trinity Lutheran Church placed the cornerstone for a new building at Ohio Boulevard and Marigold Drive.

The First Congregational Church observed the 50th Anniversary of its building.

Ed Whalen became the president of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Rev. Thomas Mabley observed his 30th Anniversary as rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.

Folger's Instant Mountain Grown Coffee was new on the market.

Stan Kenton appeared in person at the Student Union Auditorium.

The heat record for June 20 was 100 degrees.

On July 12, the 15th Annual Soap Box Derby took place at Derby Hill.

Construction was started that month on the Student Center at Rose Polytechnic Institute.

Guy Worth Frederick Jr., was killed in a plane crash near Port Washington, Wis.

In August, Delta Airlines advertised that it had flights to Chicago non-stop in 67 minutes, Memphis in three hours, New Orleans in five hours and 17 minutes and Houston in nine hours and 20 minutes.

Stillman K. Taylor was elected head librarian of Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library by the school board.

The three-story brick building at 709-717 Wabash Avenue was remodeled extensively. It is now torn down and the lot used for parking.

On Sept. 7, the Terre Haute Phillies baseball team wound up its season when the team played the Braves at Evansville.

Building of Camp Na-Wa-Kwa Girl Scout Camp at Poland, Ind. was started.

Dr. Ford L. Wilkinson Jr., was president of Rose Polytechnic Institute.

Platolene Gasoline was put on the market for the first time.

In October, the farm committee of the Indiana House Agriculture Committee went on record as being in favor of high support prices.

The Community Theater opened its season with "Bell, Book and Candle."

On Oct. 10, the Terre Haute Heavy Hardware Company at Thirteenth Street and the Pennsylvania Railroad burned.

The second annual Rose Day of the Lions Club was Oct. 24.

The Terre Haute Auto Company advertised the Buick Special for \$2261.88 and Shanks advertised the new Studebaker for \$1928.19.

On Oct. 31, there were dedications of Schulte High School and of the Trinity Lutheran Church and also rededication of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Seventeenth and Sycamore streets.

On Nov. 14, coast-to-coast color TV, both live and filmed, was first transmitted from New York to Hollywood.

The French Lingerie Foundation condemned as "barbaric" what it termed a growing tendency of the modern French miss to sleep in the nude.

The Terminal Building at Hulman Field Municipal Airport was dedicated Nov. 29.

The Woolworth Company leased the building at 647-653 Wabash Avenue from the Anton Mayer Company.

The Standard Food Store opened at Ninth and Poplar streets where the K of C is now.

On Wednesday, Nov. 11, the 30th Annual Armistice Day football game between Wiley and Gerstmeyer took place.

Union Hospital's Women's Service League was started by 40 women.

Claude G. Bowers, a native Terre Hautean who was an author, newspaperman and had served as ambassador to Chile and Spain, was here for a visit.

Local chiropractors protested against fluoridation of water here.

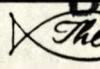
On Dec. 24, it was announced that the cost of living had eased down and was only six-tenths of a percent above the previous year.

Michigan State and UCLA football teams were to play in the Rose Bowl game on New Year's Day.

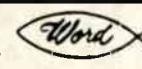
The usual after-Christmas sales were held.

And the year ended with us hearing that the president's Christmas peace prayer gave thanks that the nation had Christmas without war.

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**CHRISTIAN
BOOKSTORE**



Dorothy Hamilton

Hoosier author and guest speaker for the Elementary Book Fair will autograph her books at the store

Friday, April 28 10-1 p.m.

3580 Dixie Bee Rd.
Mon.-Sat. 10 a.m.-8 p.m.

Riverside Plaza
232-3696

POLITICAL NOTICE

My name is Bernard M. Sweeney and I am a candidate for sheriff on the Democratic ticket. I am seeking this office because of my personal beliefs and qualifications.

MY BELIEFS: I do not believe that any political boss or any political organization should be permitted to select the candidates of the Democratic Party. Many people concur in this and maintain that they are not in favor of "bossism" and "power-politics;" yet they are victimized by this very system and allow themselves to be duped into maintaining it.

Even though you consider yourself to be independent in your voting preferences, when you vote for a candidate who is handpicked by this organization because some political appointee requests that you do, you are inadvertently maintaining this corrupt machine.

An organization is composed of many facets and in many cases, "they" are not all bosses or "budget dippers." Many of these people may well be your friends or neighbors. They have been told that their job as Lieutenant of this, Captain of that or superintendent, commissioner or clerk's position depends upon delivering your vote to the bosses' "collar-wearing" candidate. Don't give them your vote!

I am asking you to vote for a man, not a machine. I want, need and would appreciate your vote. I think you are entitled to courage in a public official.

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE: I have been:

- * A life long resident, educated in the local public and parochial schools. Graduated from Garfield High School, attended Indiana State University.
- * Bailiff of the Vigo Circuit Court when this was the only criminal court. (Bailiff then performed many of the duties of a Deputy Sheriff and was so empowered.)
- * WWII member of the United States Navy with extensive Shore Patrol service. Attended Security and Naval Intelligence schools at Great Lakes and Philadelphia. Section Leader of Security when Great Lakes was the second largest city in Illinois.
- * Constable of Harrison Township for three years.
- * Member of the Terre Haute Fire Department for ten years.

* Chief of Investigation for the Indiana State Fire Marshall Department for five years. (Compiled an unprecedented record for convictions in arson, conspiracy, juvenile and insurance fraud cases.)

* Graduated from the Investigations Institute of Chicago.

* Granted one of the early private detective licenses by the Indiana State Police and conducted civil and criminally related investigations for eighteen years.

* Repeatedly qualified to testify as an expert witness in state and federal courts throughout the country in criminal trials and criminally related matters.

* Lectured on investigative techniques at fourteen major universities including Purdue, Ohio State, University of Miami and the Harvard School of Forensic Medicine among others.

* Lectured and instructed various police, fire and sheriff departments throughout the middle west.

* Member of the Harrison Township Advisory Board.

My administrative experience includes eight years as Treasurer of Vigo County (the only elective office I have ever held.) During my administration the practice of paying taxes at the local banks was originated. As treasurer, I filed two lawsuits in the public interest that were eventually won in the Parke and Clay County Courts. These forced local banks to pay interest for the first time on the people's money. The interest since collected has amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars to the city, county and township units of government and every public official and taxpayer have since benefited from this money. I personally brought and won another lawsuit that forced one contractor to repay the county \$100,000 from a cozy arrangement with certain public officials. I saved the taxpayers an incalculable amount by forcing these same public officials to revamp their bidding practices in accordance with the law. The operation of the Treasurer's Office during my administration received a "Most Commendable Recommendation" from the State Board of Accounts and I personally received the Outstanding Public Servant Award from the Wabash Valley Central Labor Council.

**BERNARD M. SWEENEY
FOR SHERIFF**

VOTE ON A MACHINE NOT FOR A MACHINE

Varied Manufacturing in Terre Haute in 1912

History - T.H.J.

Community Affairs File

To MAR 9 1975 By DOROTHY J. CLARK

There was a time in its history when Terre Haute ranked second in the United States in the pork packing and flour industries. Over the years, Terre Haute has seen large and small industries come and go, change from one product to another as the times changed, and has known boom and bust.

In 1912 an "in depth" study was made of the employment situation in our city, and the results were astounding. There were some 215 manufacturing establishments in the city whose products annually amounted to more than \$30,000,000. It was estimated that over 12,000 wage earners in Terre Haute were taking home an annual payroll of approximately \$8,500,000.

Probably the leading industry of Terre Haute in 1912 was the Columbian Enameling and Stamping Co., which represented an investment of \$1,000,000. The factory covered eight acres of the 15 acres in the plant site. The largest and finest enameling and stamping plant in the world, it used about 600 tons of sheet steel per month in the production of more than 300 styles of enameled steel cooking utensils. It employed over 1,000 people, and had an annual pay roll of \$400,000.

Standard Wheel Co., manufacturer of carriage wheels, wagon wheels, automobile wheels, and auto truck wheels, was the largest of its kind in the world. It employed 275 men on the average, with an annual pay roll of \$175,000.



DOROTHY
CLARK

Commercial Distilling Co., manufacturer of spirits, alcohol, whiskey and gin, employed 125 men with an annual pay roll of \$100,000.

Merchants Distilling Co. also manufactured spirits, alcohol and gin, and employed 90 men with an annual pay roll of \$52,500.

The Wabash Gear Works, located on S. 10th St., was fairly new in 1912. They were building up a good business in the manufacture of all kinds of automobile parts, and employed from 50 to 75 men with a payroll of \$48,000 per year.

The largest brewery in the state of Indiana, and one of the largest in the country, was the Terre Haute Brewing Co., which had an output of 400,000 barrels per year. It employed 325 men with a payroll of \$300,000.

The People's Brewing Co. employed 50 men with a payroll of \$35,000.

The Vigo Cooperage Co., a northend industry, employed 90 men with a payroll of \$40,000, and manufactured five different kinds of barrels for all the distilleries here.

Griffith & Stone, kept 13 men at work manufacturing barrel hoops. Their annual payroll was \$6,000.

In 1912, the Frank Prox Co. had built one of the finest manufacturing plants in the state, and was employing 100 men with an annual payroll of \$2,500. They made "Duplex economic heavy duty down draft smokeless boilers," in fact, many different types of boilers, automatic coal cages, shaker screens for mines, mine cars, all sorts of mining equipment, and brass and cast iron castings.

Turner Bros. Co. manufactured all kinds of bottles, green and flint, with an output of 150,000 gross per year.

They employed 400 men with an annual pay roll of \$300,000. The company also had one of the finest wooden box factories in the United States where it employed 75 men at a cost of about \$40,000 per year, and turned out annually 700,000 boxes. In addition to this, they employed 25 men with a payroll of \$15,000 for the manufacture of all kinds of corrugated paper products.

The Root Glass Co., one of

the largest concerns of its kind in the state, was employing 825 men with an annual payroll of \$750,000. It manufactured all kinds of beer and soda bottles.

The North Baltimore Bottle Glass Co. employed 650 men with a payroll of \$500,000.

The Miller-Parrott Baking Co. made about 100 different varieties of bread, crackers

Continued On Page 9, Col. 1.

Dorothy Clark

To MAR 9 1975
Continued From Page Four.

and cakes in 1912. They employed 100 men with an annual payroll of \$70,000. There were of course, other bakeries in Terre Haute, but this was the largest.

Bennett & Bennett, makers of brick and concrete products, employed 15 men with an annual payroll of \$7,000.

Chas. W. Hoff employed 25 men at \$8,000 total payroll annually to make brick and was unable to supply the demand. O'Mara Bros. employed 10 men at \$5,000 per year to make brick. The Terre Haute Vitrified Brick Co. made paving, building and sewer brick from shale, and employed 150 men whose payroll amounted to \$65,000. The Wabash Brick Co. also manufactured shale brick, and employed 40 men at \$25,000.

The Terre Haute Bronze & Brass Foundry made bronze, brass and composition

castings. It was new in 1912 and employed three men with an annual payroll of 2,000.

The American Car & Foundry Co., one of the largest industries in Indiana, employed 1,000 men with an annual payroll of \$640,000.

The Fouts-Hunter Carriage Manufacturing Co., made what was known as "Cozy Cabs," about 1,500 per year which were shipped to all parts of the country. They employed 22 men with an annual payroll of \$20,000.

O'Brien & O'Connell were building up an enviable reputation in the manufacture of combination chemical, hose wagons, horse or motor trucks, automobile commercial cars and trucks, carriages, buggies, phaetons and wagons. It gave steady employment to 20 men with an annual payroll of \$15,600.

The Terre Haute Casket Co. manufactured 500 burial caskets of various designs every year, giving employment to 10 men with a payroll of \$6,000.

Next week the story of local industry in 1912 will continue.

Community Affairs File
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Terre Haute Industries In 1912 . . . Part 2

History (T.H.) - 1912

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

TS MAR 16 1975

A study of local industry, employment and its payroll, and the many "Made in Terre Haute" products shipped all over the world in 1912 makes an interesting contrast with Terre Haute's economy some 63 years later. The list of the larger industries is continued from last week . . .

The Gartland Foundry Co., one of Terre Haute's largest industries, made all kinds of light grey iron castings, typewriter parts, lawn mower parts, and all kinds of light work in its line. In 1912 there were very few factories of its kind which could produce as fine a grade of work put out by the 80 employees with an annual pay roll of \$70,000.

Terre Haute Malleable & Manufacturing Co. employed 275 men in the making of all kinds of malleable castings. Their payroll totaled \$150,000 per year.

The Inland Steel Casting Co. employed 90 men in the manufacture of crucible steel and annealed steel castings. Their payroll was \$52,000 per year.

The Louden Packing Co., makers of a variety of catsup and canned goods including soups, had the finest plant of its kind in the United States, and was used by the government as a model in its line. During the busy season it employed 450 people with an annual payroll of \$27,000. In 1912 the company did a million-dollar business.



DOROTHY J.
CLARK

The American Clay Co., located on the west side of the river, manufactured 100 shapes of fire-proofing, the finest plant of its kind in Indiana. It employed 100 men with an annual pay roll of \$50,000.

The Vigo Clay Co., also located on the west side of the

river, engaged in the manufacture of fire proofing, hollow building blocks and drain tile. They employed 70 men with an annual pay roll of \$42,000.

The National Drain Tile Co., largest of its kind in the world, operated a number of plants across the country, but carried on all its business from the Terre Haute office. It manufactured all kinds of drain tile from 3-inch to 30-inch in diameter. It employed locally 80 men with an annual payroll of \$40,000.

Samuel Frank & Sons manufactured pants, coats and overalls, producing 25,000 dozen per year. The firm employed 500 people with an annual payroll of \$175,000. Stahl, Urban & Co. gave employment to 200 people in the making of ten styles of working men's clothing. Their payroll amounted to \$90,000.

The Ehrmann Manufacturing Co. made about 250 different styles of overalls, jackets, shirts, pants and coats. They employed 190 people with an annual payroll of \$70,000.

The A. B. Mewhinney Co. made fine chocolates and bonbons, fancy hard candies, marshmallows, butter scotches, caramels and penny specialities. They also made heavy shelf boxes, light shipping boxes, fancy candy and souvenir boxes and all kinds of set-up boxes, employing from 150 to 175 people, and six salesmen and a payroll of \$50,000 per year.

The Kester Electric Motor Co. made four styles of motor dynamos and switch boards. It employed from 15 to 35 men with an annual payroll of \$30,000. The Terre Haute Motor Co. made four styles of automobile engines, employing 10 to 20 men, with a yearly payroll of \$11,000.

Hulman & Co. gave employment to 200 people in 1912, and manufactured baking powder, extracts, liquid bluing, self-raising flour, roasted and ground coffee and ground spices. Its pay roll was \$200,000 per year.

Jos. Strong & Co. made baking powder, flavoring extracts, liquid bluing, self-raising flour, roasted and ground coffee and ground spices. It employed 30 men with an annual payroll of \$24,000.

The Up-to-Date Manufacturing Co. made gates, bank and office railings, window guards, fire escapes, stable fixtures, wire and steel sets, elevator enclosures, roof cresting, cellar gratings,

structural steel work of all kinds, coal screens, iron stairs and anything else of iron or brass, about 200 items in all, shipping its products all over the world. It employed 30 men with an annual pay roll of \$16,000.

The Indiana Milling Co. was engaged in the manufacture of "Sterling Mixed Feed" of three varieties. It employed 40 men with a payroll of \$20,000 a year. The Sparks Milling Co. produced 11,000 barrels of flour annually.

Continued On Page 5, Col. 1.

Dorothy Clark

TS MAR 16 1975

Continued From Page 4.

valued at \$600,000 and gave employment to 30 men and had an annual payroll of \$18,000.

The Terre Haute Handle Co. made handles and staffs, employing 20 men in the factory and 10 in the woods, with a payroll of \$22,000 per year.

C. C. Fisbeck employed seven men in the manufacture of saddles and harness with an annual payroll of \$4,500.

The Furnas Ice Cream Co. had a payroll of \$7,500 a year in the making of ice cream and butter. The Model Ice Cream Co. paid eight men \$7,000 a year.

The Highland Iron & Steel Co., one of the most important of the city's industries, manufactured bar iron and steel, employing 600 men. Its payroll was \$300,000 annually. The Buettner & Shelburne Machine Co. employed 33 men in the making of mining machinery with an annual payroll of \$20,000.

P.S. Mace manufactured hardwood lumber of various kinds, employing 20 to 30 men with an annual payroll of \$10,000 to \$14,000.

The Vigo Manufacturing Co. made the "Automatic Corn-Popping Machine" which measured the corn, popped it, salted and buttered it, put it in a sack and delivered it on dropping a nickel in the slot. They employed 25 men, annual payroll \$25,000.

The Terre Haute Spring and Mattress Co. made all kinds of mattresses, employing 20 people with a payroll of \$10,000.

The Home Packing & Ice Co. cured all kinds of meats, made lard, fertilizer, tallow and grease, employed 100 men and a payroll of \$62,000.

Next week's column will conclude the 1912 industries of Terre Haute.

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Community Affairs File

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Terre Haute Industries

History (T.H.)

In 1912...Part 3

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

To MAR 23 1975

For the last two weeks, this column has listed the major industries of Terre Haute of the year 1912. Unemployment was certainly not a concern in those booming times, and products stamped "Made in Terre Haute" were shipped all over the world. This week's column will complete the list of local industries, the number of men they employed, and their annual payroll.

The Builders' Supply Manufacturing Co. in 1912 made all sorts of interior finish for buildings, employing from 35 to 50 men, and an annual payroll of \$30,000.

The Terre Haute Monument Co. manufactured all sorts of monuments and general cemetery work, employing 10 men and an annual payroll of \$10,000.

The Smith-Alsop Paint & Varnish Co. manufactured 54 varieties of paint, employed 11 men and had an annual payroll of \$8,000.

The Terre Haute Paper Co. manufactured straw wrapping paper and straw board,

turning out an average of 30 tons of finished articles per day. They employed 75 men with an annual payroll of \$50,000.

The Rose Polytechnic Institute engaged in commercial work, principally pattern making, machine work, blacksmithing, brass and aluminum castings and gear-cutting. They also manufactured in small quantities, as specialties, name plates, belt buckles, brass models, trolley switches and air compres-

sors. In addition to its student force, it employed 12 men with an average payroll of \$9,000.

The American Playground Device & Swing Co. made 20 varieties of porch furniture and playground devices, employing 20 men and a payroll of \$5,000.

The Government Standard Scale Works manufactured heavy scales with a capacity from one ton to 325 tons. They made 250 sizes of scales, test cards, master testing machines, heavy scales, employed from 18 to 30 men with an annual payroll of 12,000. The United States Scale Factory made some 40 modifications of scales, employed 14 men with an annual payroll of \$10,000.

The Wallis Stoker & Manufacturing Co. made two types of automatic stokers. The American Stone & Conduit Co. made 15 varieties of artificial stone, giving employment to six men with an annual payroll of \$2,400. The Terre Haute Stone Works Co. manufactured all kinds of cut stones and employed 12 men with an average payroll of \$6,000.

The Springer-Whitaker Foundry Co. made stoves, ranges and furnace repair parts, employed eight men and a payroll of \$4,000. The E. T. Hazeldine Co. made parts for general machine repairing and employed 15 men with a payroll of \$10,000.

The Bear Manufacturing Co. manufactured four kinds of toilet waters, 11 kinds of face tonics, 3 kinds of hair tonics, 4 kinds of face creams, employed 9 men and had an annual payroll of \$6,000.

The Wabash Manufacturing Co. made wagons and sleds for children. They employed 80 men with a payroll of \$20,000. The Johnson Bros. Co. manufactured marine and aviation motors and aeroplanes, employing seven men with a payroll of \$6,700.

P. H. Monninger & Sons manufactured twelve varieties of wines, employed 7 men and had an annual payroll of \$2,500.

The 1912 listing of Terre Haute industries totaled 8,617 men, with an aggregate payroll of \$4,929,600. This did not include the Pennsylvania Railroad shops, which employed about 1,000 men, with an annual payroll of nearly \$96,000. Neither does it include 1,200 men otherwise employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad who resided in Terre Haute and whose wages amounted to \$1,000,000.

In 1912, 50 local men were employed by the Big Four Railroad Co., whose payroll amounted to \$216,000; 310 men were employed by the Frisco Lines whose payroll annually amounted to about \$240,000; 560 men were employed by the Southeastern Railway with a payroll of \$516,000; 400 men were employed by the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co., whose payroll amounted to \$200,000 per year.

Added to these figures could be added other employees engaged in manufacturing on

Continued on Page 6, Col. 1.

Dorothy Clark

To MAR 23 1975
Continued from Page 4

a smaller scale, which would bring the total up to 12,000 wage earners in Terre Haute, with an annual payroll of probably \$8,500,000.

It is said that one half the world doesn't know how the other half lives. Concerning some towns, it is said they are just large enough for everybody to know all about everybody's business. In Terre Haute very few people, comparatively, can tell you what the local people are doing.

The question is often asked: How many wage earners are there in Terre Haute? What is the amount of annual payroll of Terre Haute wage earners? But you seldom hear any of our people ask: What is made in the factories in Terre Haute? And if they did ask, how many people have we who could tell them?

In 1912 a survey was made, and at that time there were some 215 manufacturing establishments in the city whose products annually amounted to more than thirty million dollars. Before the turn of the century, they were not so numerous and their activities were limited to fewer lines. City fathers put forth a great effort to bring a diversity of industries to Terre Haute. It would be interesting to compare 1912 with the present day economy, number of industries, employment and annual payroll.

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Rotogravure Section.

The Terre Haute Tribune-Star.

November 21, 1965.

SCENES FROM OUR CITY'S PAST

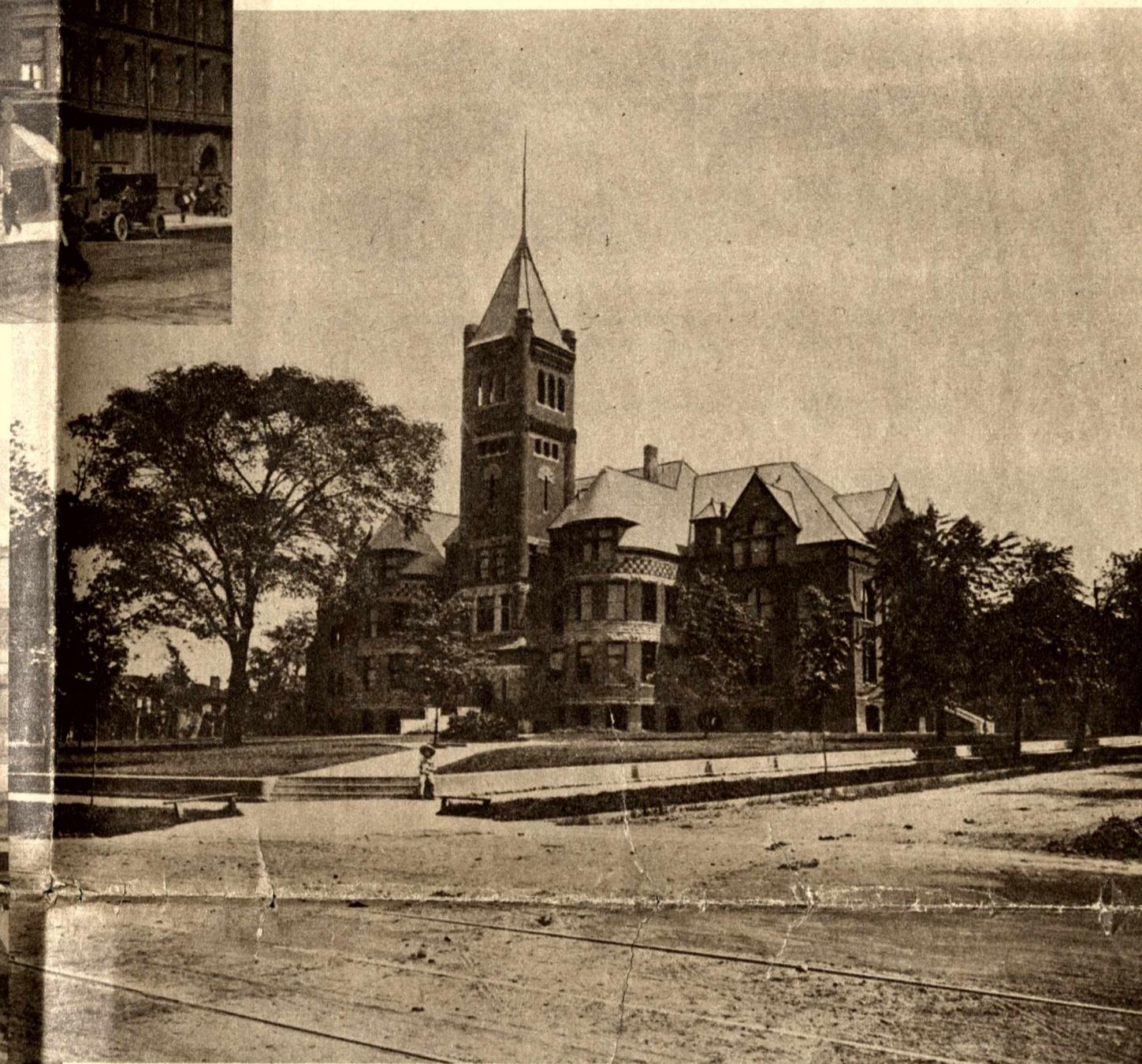
Terre Haute Sesquicentennial Year is just one month away. The past 150 years have had their moments . . . Some things have changed that shouldn't have; some things haven't that should have. Other things that should not change remain; while some things that should have been changed were.

Most of the pictures here came from a 1903 pictorial supplement to the SUNDAY TRIBUNE. The photograph of the Terre Haute House is from Terre Haute To-Day, published by J. A. Reid in 1915.

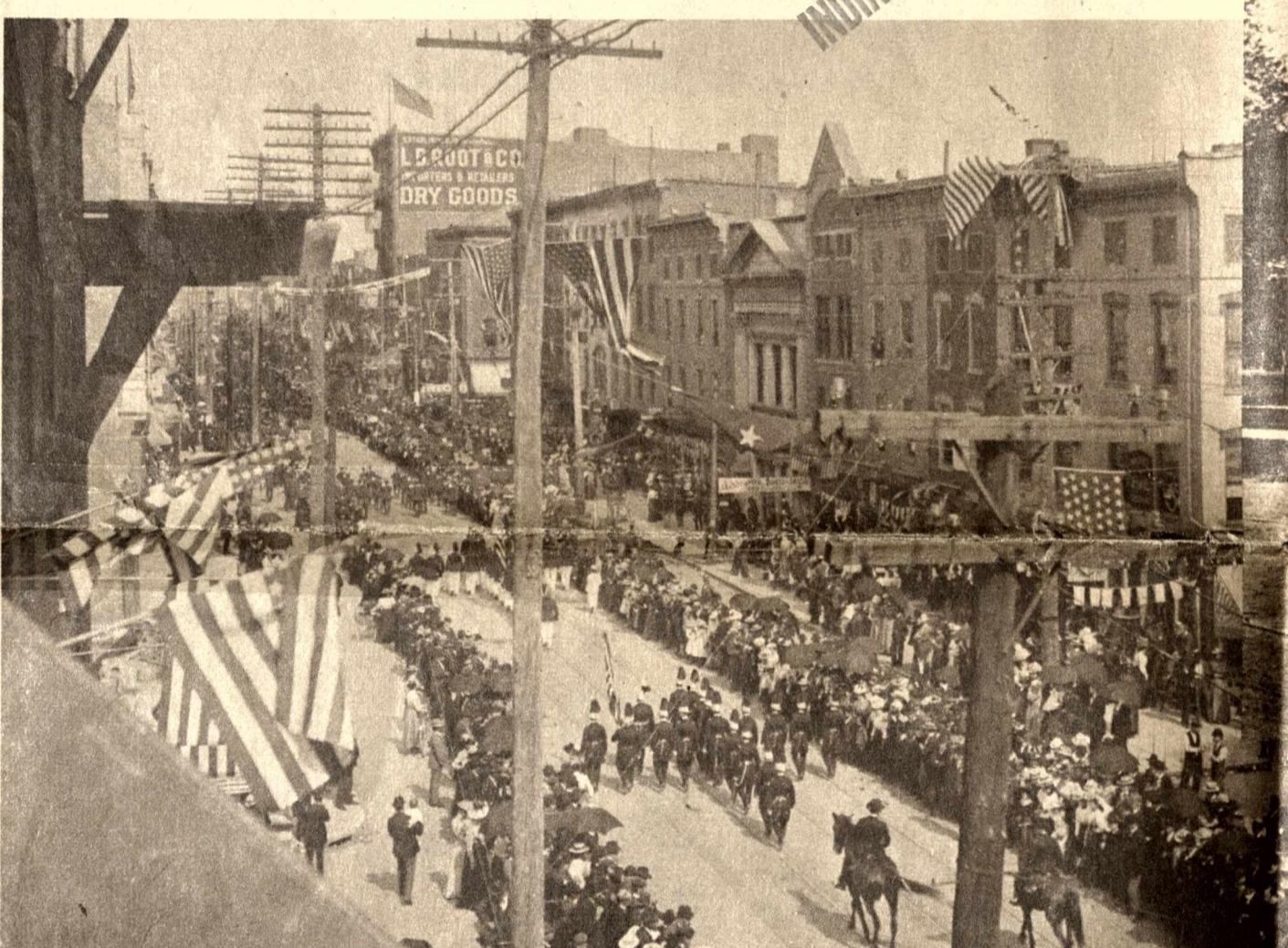
The Spanish-American War parade was photographed by late TRIBUNE correspondent E. W. Johnson.



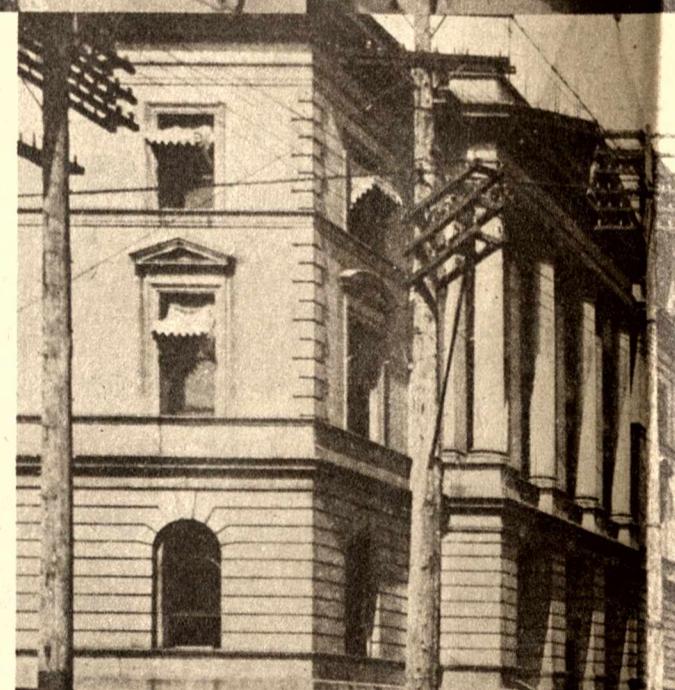
RATES \$1 AND UP—The old Terre Haute House at 7th and Wabash advertised rates of \$1 and up with "excellent cafe and quick lunch where moderate prices prevail." It had already been the city's leading hotel for 30 years when this picture was taken in 1915.



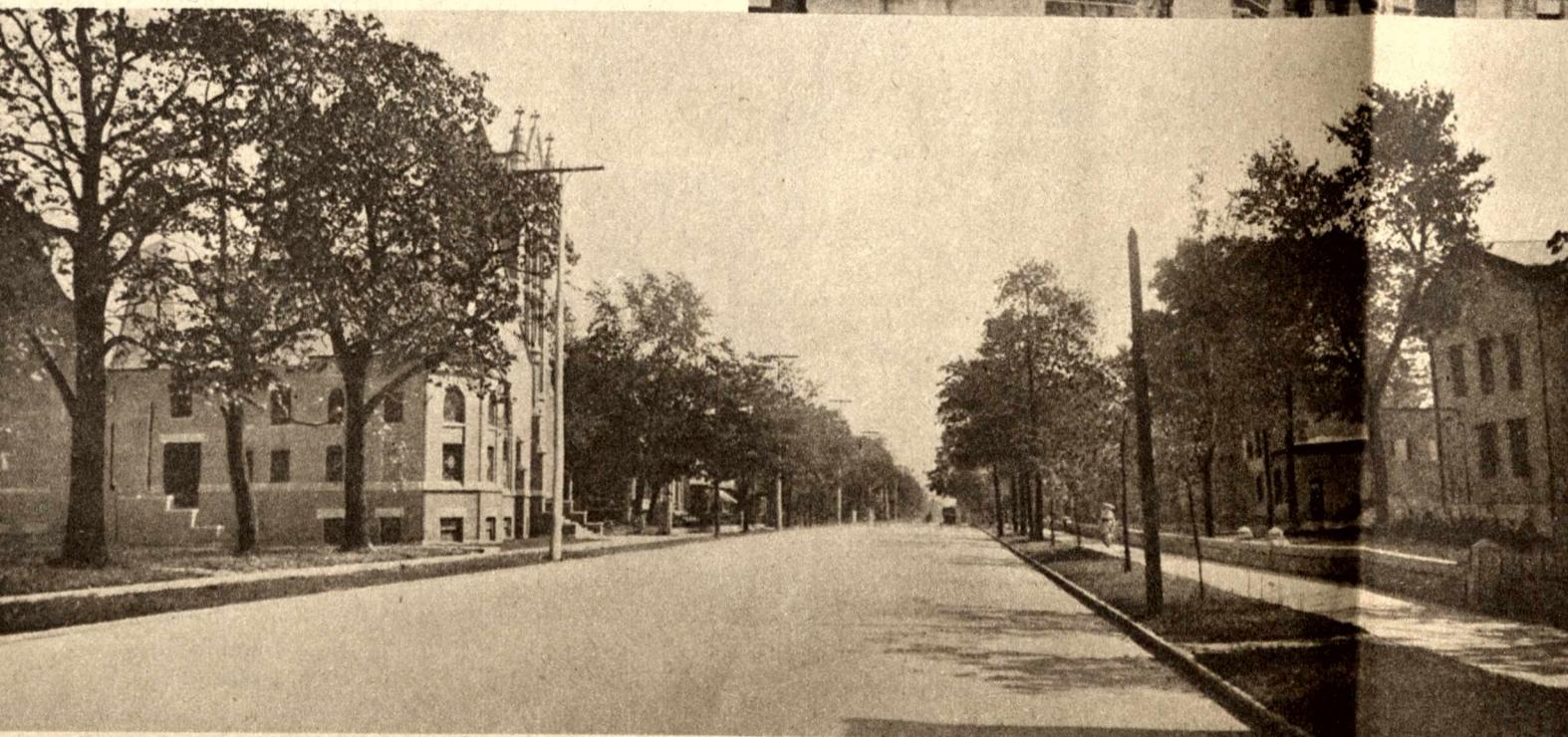
ISU?—It's grandmater, Indiana State Normal School in 1903.



OFF TO WAR—Vigo Co. men parade down Wabash before leaving for the Spanish-American War in 1898. Note the Tunc Bros. store in the center of picture on the right and L. B. Root and Co., further down the street.



FEDERAL BUILDING—This predecessor of the present post office and federal building occupied the same site across from the Rose Dispensary. Where the Terre Haute House parking lot stands today, stood Terre Haute's Grand Opera house.



MUCH CHANGED—62-years ago, this was Ohio St. looking east from Sixth St. . . . no parking lots, stores, theater then.

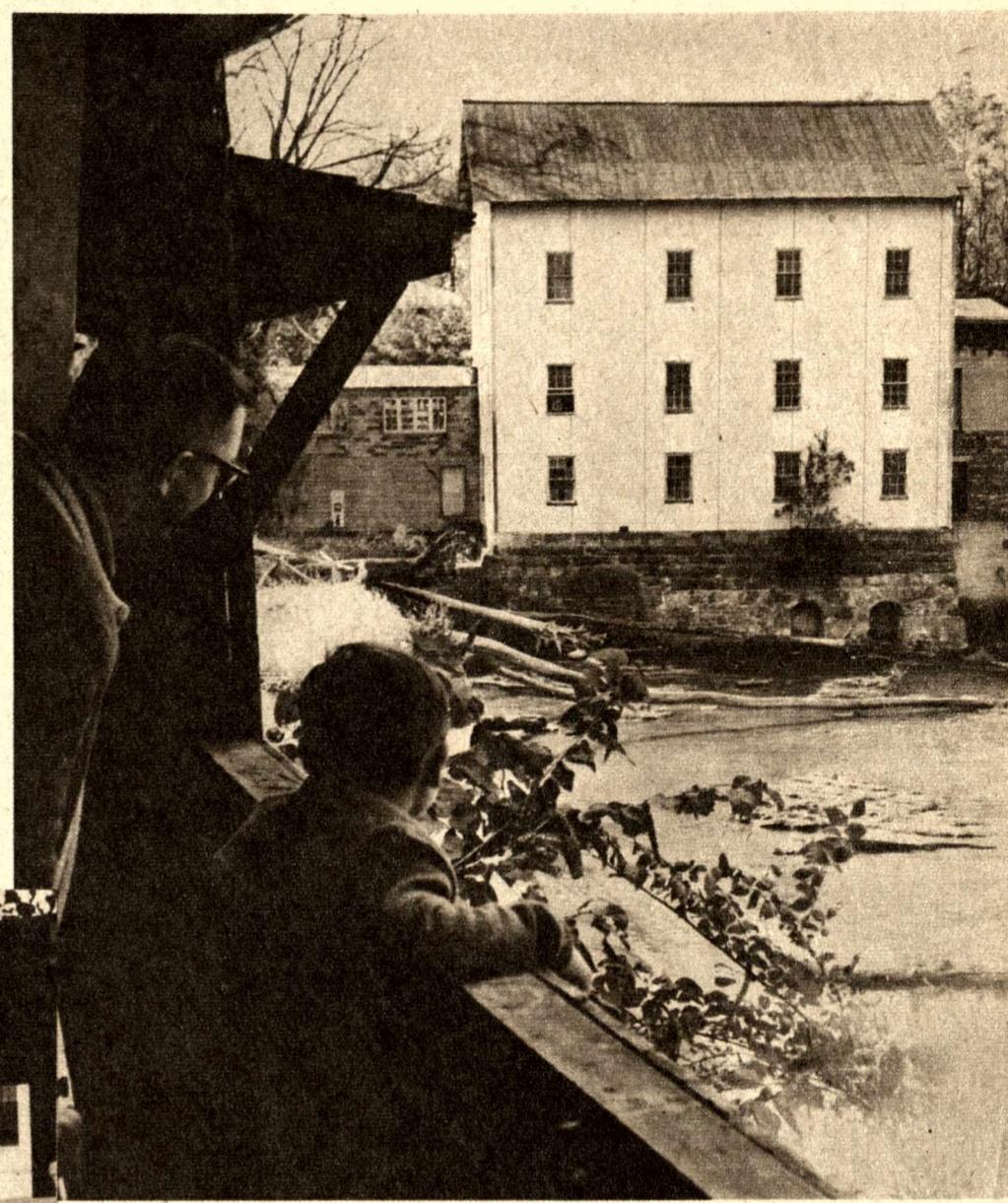
COME FROM NEAR AND FAR TO SEE 38 BRIDGES

Photos by Bob Harvey



ONE OF A KIND—Publicists claim the Farmers Market at Rockville to be unduplicated anywhere in the U. S. For sale were such items as persimmons, paw paws, native nuts, squaw corn, bittersweet, maple syrup—all native products of the county.

WORTH THE WORK—No commercial brand will touch this lad's finished product for deliciousness.



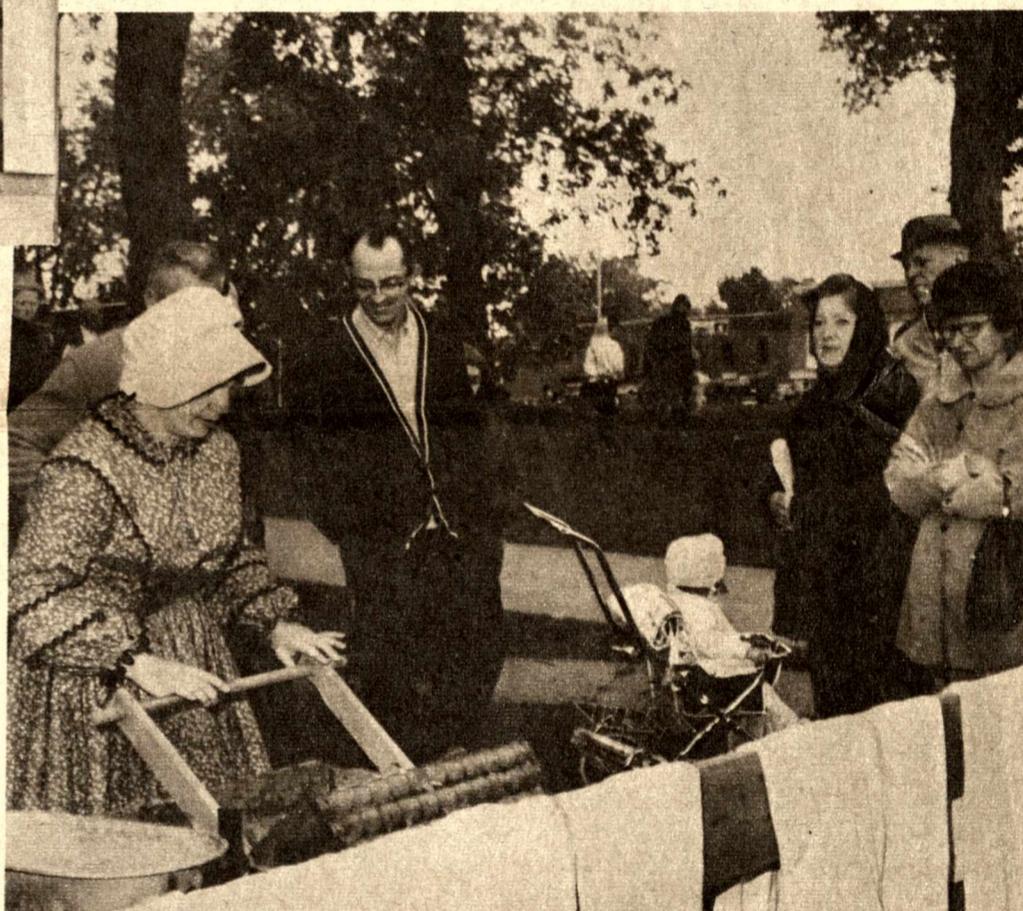
MANSFIELD MILL—This old mill, standing beside the Mansfield two-span bridge (pictured on front cover) still operates on water power supplied from the pool behind the dam.



SAUSAGES—Meats were smoked on the spot for waiting customers.



AGED BUILDINGS—Old buildings were used to depict chores of yesterday. These women cook beans, the main washday staple before top-loaders came into being.



ARTIST COUNTRY—Views of the famed bridges as seen by artist-visitors and residents of the county were on display during the 10-day, two-weekend festival.



CIDER PRESS—Parke County apples are turned into cider before the eyes of waiting crowds, who later got to sample the product. The festival filled motels within a 40-mile radius during the ten-day run.